

The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thine aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

NUMBER 8.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Will select land for Emigrants, locate claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

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REPAIRS, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Etc.

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Exchange on New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and all other cities.

Call on me promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

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Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

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Vanderport, Dickerson & Co.,

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No. 109 & 2nd Randolph Street

Chicago. Weigh out of Level

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The Messenger.

Saturday, -- November 2, 1861.

Col. Baker's Regiment.

Our loss at the Edward's Ferry affair,

at which the gallant Baker fell, was much

more disastrous than at first reported.

This California Regiment, made up chiefly

of returned Californians residing in Phil-

adelphia, went into the action with 680

men. Of this number, only 184 were

brought back. There were killed 30,

wounded 125, drowned in the retreat

across the river 21, taken prisoners, 300

--total, 496. Col. Baker's command,

1,720 men, crossed from the Maryland

side to Harrison's Island with only two

sloops, and from thence to the main land

with one small boat. The first transit is

a quarter of a mile, the second two

hundred yards, and the third a half

mile. The first transit is a

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Romney Cleaned Out.

The telegraph announced that Gen. B. F.

Kelly, of the Western Virginia volun-

teers, has cleaned out the rebels at Rom-

ney, for a second or third time in the

course of the campaign, and now it is

to be hoped for the last time. Romney is

the shire town of Hampshire county,

which is just beyond the limits of the

proposed new State of Kanawha, and

having been all summer the rallying cen-

ter of the secessionists from those parts, it

was being fortified for their permanent

winter quarters. The rebel force there,

at last accounts, was about 600, under

command of one McDonald, who was

driven up a-throats with the town

and looking for reinforcements. The

reign of terror over Union men, in Pres-

ton, Tucker and other counties on the

Kanawha border, was instigated and en-

couraged by this rebel garrison at Rom-

ney; and it being Gen. Kelly's mission to

quell these disturbances, he wisely con-

cluded that the blow should be struck at

the root of the evil.

STATE TREASURER SCHIFFER, THE

ALLEGED AGENT FOR MINNESOTA SOL-

DIER. The second section of General

Order No. 81 of the War Department

provides for the establishment of a sys-

tem of allotment, whereby the soldiers

enlisted in the volunteer service of the

United States, can set aside a portion of

their monthly pay to be paid through the

hands of a selected trustee to their

relatives and friends remaining in the

State from which they enlisted. The

United States Sanitary Commission has

demonstrated that under the operation of

this allotment system, each regiment may

be induced to return to the State from

which it came, about \$100,000 annually.

--For our four regiments, about \$400,

000.

This is an object worth taking some

steps about, and we are glad to learn

therefore, that Lieut. Governor Donnelly

has seen fit to designate Charles Schif-

fer, the Treasurer of the State, to act as

General Allotment Agent for the sol-

diers of Minnesota to receive from the

National Government, in one solid sum,

all of their families, and carefully dis-

tribute it to those respectively entitled to

it.

Mr. Schiffer's official position, as well

as private worth, renders his designation

an eminently fit and proper one. He

will, we have no doubt, do his duty

faithfully, and with the most judicious

discretion. We have no doubt that he

will do his duty faithfully, and with the

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DISE--FOR ONE WHO FELL IN BATTLE

Room for a soldier! lay him in the clover;

He loved the fields, and they shall be his cover;

Make for him a grave, and let him rest there;

Where the rain may rain upon it,

Where the sun may shine upon it,

Where the dew may drip upon it,

And the bee will buzz upon it,

And the bird will sing upon it,

And the wind will blow upon it,

And the rain will rain upon it,

And the sun will shine upon it,

And the dew will drip upon it,

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STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, -- November 5, 1861.

The Day Dawns--Light is Breaking.

"Eyes to the front!—march!" are the encouraging words that come to us with the authority of law. President Lincoln's modification of Fremont's proclamation may or may not have been a feeler of the pulse of the country; but the country can now rest assured that in the great struggle for constitutional existence, the cause of the war is not to be ignored—neither is it to be handled as a sacred thing. Our army is not to be an army of slave catchers, neither is it to stand guard over the slaves of rebel masters. The "eternal nigger" is to be taken by the fore-top; and whenever he stands in the way of the suppression of this slavholders' rebellion, he is to be placed in the ditches and trenches and stables and cook-rooms of the Government soldiers, and if need be, in front of his master with loaded musket and glittering sabre. The world does move, and the instructions of Secretary Cameron to T. W. Sherman, commander of the great naval expedition, are worth more to the country than a great victory on the field. We extract from these instructions:

"You will avail yourself of the service of any person, whether or not fugitives from labor, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such services as they may be suited for, either extraordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service. This, however, is not to be a general arming of them for military service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of service of persons so employed."

This language does not say niggers or slaves, or freedom or emancipation; but its meaning is broad and comprehensive. It means just this—turn the enemy's slaves against them wherever found; if slaves of rebels come within your reach, appropriate them, as any other property, if thereby you can cripple the resources of the enemy or strengthen your own; make them "beavers of wood and drawers of water" for our army, just as you would their horses and oxen; and if need be, place arms in their hands and make them stand up and fight their rebel masters. It says that loyal masters will be remunerated for the loss of their slaves; while it further says, by the strongest possible implication, that the Government will not, as it thought not, remunerate rebels for any loss they may sustain by the loss of slaves while they are in rebellion against the Government. Daylight is breaking, and as it streams up the horizon from the eastern coast, we can see the lack of the rebellion also breaking. The strong hand of the Government is now laid upon the cause of the war—the knife is being placed right into the core of the cancer, and the disease must yield to vigorous treatment.

This is not a war against slavery on the part of the Government; but it is a war for slavery on the part of the rebels. The Government is fighting in self-defense—for its own existence and perpetuity. If slavery stands in the way of this, let it be swept from the face of the earth—let it recede and perish beneath the tread of our advancing army, just as we would blockade their ports, destroy their commerce, or devastate their fields. The "nigger" is no longer a sacred thing—a thing to be longer petted and protected by the Government while all else is sacrificed, and thank God for it. We have never desired to see slavery meddled with where it legally exists—this has been the position of the entire population of the non-slaveholding States;—but this wicked rebellion has grown out of the slavery question; and now that the question has reached that point where the Government or slavery must be sacrificed, there can be but one choice.

We have brothers and friends and dear relatives, (most of our readers have them there,) who have faced this rebellion; more than one bloody field—who for five months have endured the hardships of the camp and field, the burning sun and driving rain—who have stood upon outpost picket by night, and endured the forced march by day—who have faced disease and danger in every shape, and it has been a humiliating fact to them and to us and to the whole world, that while doing all this for the Government, they were also compelled to stand guard over and protect the slave property of our enemies! We thank God that this humiliation is wiped out for the future!—Our soldiers will now take fresh courage, and with renewed ardor and hopefulness and patriotism, the whole country will bid them God-speed.

Dr. Holmes, the poet, has a son, who is a Lieutenant in company A, Massachusetts 20th regiment, who was shot twice at the Ball's Bluff battle.

"21st."

The "21st" has become a historic number in our calendar in connection with the slaveholders' war—but it is a date which has more of dark shadows than of light. It was on the 21st of July that the unfortunate battle of Bull Run took place. It was on the 21st of October that the almost equally unfortunate affair of Ball's Bluff, near Edward's Ferry, took place, at which the gallant Baker fell. On the same day and at the same hour a more cheering scene was transpiring in Missouri. Four thousand of our North-western routed the rebels at Fredericktown with terrible slaughter. And at the same hour on the same day, Zollicoffer was being driven from Camp Wild Cat in Kentucky. The slaughter, from the rifles of the Union men of the country through which the rebels passed, is represented as being terrible. An army correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that a thousand of the loopered invaders lay the dust before the rebel army reached Cumberland Ford. This loss of the rebel army is probably exaggerated, but the affair, together with the one at Fredericktown, in some measure compensate for Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. This gives a bright background to the historic "21st."

Rebel Account.

Col. Wm. Evans publishes in the Richmond papers of last Thursday an official report of the Ball's Bluff affair, in which he acknowledges a loss of three hundred in killed and wounded, showing how bravely our troops contested the field against superior numbers. The rebel reports capturing 600 prisoners, 1200 stand of arms, and the killing and wounding of between 1000 and 1200 men. He says his own force was but 2,500 men, while that of the loyalists was 10,000 with five batteries of artillery. The slaughter of the rebels must have been terrible, if they thought they were opposed by 10,000 and five batteries!

The Minnesota First at Edward's Ferry.

From a private letter received from a member of Company B of the Minnesota First, and the correspondence of eastern papers which begin to reach us, light begins to break upon the confusion which attended the skirmish at Edward's Ferry and the battle of Ball's Bluff, three miles distant. There were two distinct engagements.

We hope to have full particulars from our own correspondent before going to press. The following from the Philadelphia Press, is an account of the skirmish at Edward's Ferry on Tuesday, in which our 1st was engaged, and the recrossing on Wednesday:

Washington, Oct. 25. I have just returned from Edward's Ferry. There were two engagements. One at Edward's Ferry, in which the New York Second, Dana's Minnesota Regiment, detachments from Major Mix's cavalry, the Massachusetts Nineteenth, New York Thirty-fourth, the Seventh Michigan, and Col. Murphy's Pennsylvania regiment—in all eighteen hundred men, with two guns—were engaged. Gen. Gorman took command on the Maryland side, having charge of transportation. Col. Tompkins commanded on the Virginia side.

He crossed on Sunday last, and on the afternoon of that day, forming a line of battle on the hills, shelled the woods for two hours, but saw no enemy. Companies of skirmishers were sent forward, escorted by cavalry. They advanced a mile and a half from the shore, and lay on their arms all night. On Monday the forces slowly advanced. On Tuesday morning an Indiana regiment arrived, with a company of sharpshooters belonging to Lander's brigade, to act as skirmishers. As the sharpshooters advanced the enemy opened fire, the Mississippi Thirty-fifth being among the number. A company of the Seventh Michigan Regiment took the bridge two miles from the Potomac. Gen. Lander arrived on Tuesday afternoon, but refused to take command, being unwell. He offered to do any thing in his power to assist Col. Tompkins. As he rode along the line, the pickets of the enemy wounded him in the leg. About 4 o'clock on that day a sharp skirmish occurred. Two howitzers opened on them, when they retired behind embankments. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded. These victims were removed at night in wagons. At this time the Federal forces numbered 4,400 men, with two guns, and thirty cavalry. Two men were killed and one wounded on our side. All Tuesday night the cars were heard running from Winchester on the Loudon and Hampshire R. R. Large reinforcements came to the enemy. We had twenty thousand men on the Maryland side, but having no transportation with the river behind them, Gen. McClellan, who by this time had arrived, directed our forces to recross the river. Gen. Banks crossed to Virginia on Tuesday afternoon, but came back and made headquarters at Edward's Ferry, where his division now is.

The Philadelphia Enquirer correspondent, under date of 21st, says: The Minnesota First was the nearest exhausted of any, but we heard no grumbling. All seemed thankful to have got over safe; not a man was injured in the recrossing, nor any baggage lost; every thing came over safe. Gens. Gorman and Stone personally superintended the crossing, and were the last to leave. Gen. Gorman was in the saddle for two days and nights.

Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

From the Minnesota First.

Our readers will share with us in our disappointment in not receiving an account of operations on the Potomac from the 21st to the 24th, from our regular correspondent. We learn through the correspondence of the New York Times that Col. Dana is somewhat rigid with newspaper correspondents, and this may account for the failure.

We have been permitted, however, to make a few extracts from a private letter from a member of company B, First Minnesota, to his wife in this place, which, in the absence of something from "our regular correspondent," will be read with interest. The letter is dated at Camp Stone (near Edward's Ferry) Oct. 22th.

"The past week has been a laborious one for us—a little harder on our company than the balance of the regiment, as we were on picket duty while the rest were in camp. You have no doubt learned by telegraph that we have been in Virginia. One week ago to-day two of our companies were sent over to reconnoitre, and returned in the evening. Early Monday morning our troops commenced crossing the river—the Minnesota First being the first to cross over. The boats being small, and only three of them, it required much time to effect a crossing. Companies A and B did not arrive from picket duty until 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, at which time between three and four thousand of our troops were on the Virginia side.

About three o'clock in the afternoon company I came in contact with a regiment of the enemy one mile from our main body. Our boys fired and retired. The enemy followed them and fired a volley, but strange enough, only killed one man and wounded two or three. Our two pieces of artillery opened upon them. This was something they were not prepared for. They could not stand the pressure, and broke for the woods. Our forces, in the meantime, were drawn up in line of battle, expecting every moment to be called upon. During this time Col. Dana was as cool and collected as ever. Napoleon was. It was thought the little skirmish was to draw us out to ascertain our strength, but in this they were mistaken. * * * Gen. Banks' division of twenty thousand arrived in the morning (Wednesday) but the wind was high and they could not cross. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday our regiment ordered further back. We were told an engagement was expected, and we were to be left as a reserve; but the troops all moved toward the river. We were then told this move had only been made for a bluff—that we were to cross back and the Indiana 16th and our regiment were to cover the retreat. We stopped here until nearly morning—until the rest all got over. There was some confusion in the regiments that preceded us; but we carried off all our traps and much that had been left on the ground by our predecessors. Our regiment left the aid in good order—the first to cross over and the last to leave the field—companies A and B being the last in getting on the boats. It is said this movement was intended as a ruse; but it is my impression that the design was to move on Leesburg, but the difficulty in crossing our troops on Wednesday enabled the enemy to re-inforce in such numbers that such a movement was deemed impracticable. Several detachments from the rebels say the enemy had 24,000 by Thursday night and was in position to give us battle on Friday morning. They also state that we killed 300 of their men, besides wounding many others. * * * Sergeant Fletcher, formerly of Stillwater, of the Massachusetts 15th, was in our camp since the fight at Ball's Bluff. His company suffered terribly—their killed, wounded and missing numbering 300, and their regiment suffering a loss of 300, many of whom were drawn in crossing the river—their means of transport being inadequate."

A New Depot for Prisoners.

We learn from Washington that John's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, has been selected as a place for keeping rebel prisoners, and is admirably situated for such purpose, being secure, easily guarded, and healthy. About a thousand are to be removed there, as soon as buildings can be prepared, the cost of which is not to exceed \$25,000.

The Californians were preparing to celebrate the opening of the telegraph, when the second dispatch from the East announced the death of Col. Baker, and turned their rejoicing into sorrow. The celebration was postponed. In this connection it is stated that Gov. Whitaker, of Oregon, who is a secession sympathizer, will appoint some one of that stripe, perhaps old Jo Lane himself, to occupy the seat in the Senate until the Legislature sits in June, 1862.

Captured Rebels Imprisoned in Ohio.

On Saturday there were 250 prisoners who had been captured in Western Virginia and Kentucky, in the military prison at Columbus, Ohio; and on the same day a company of 47 more arrived at Cincinnati, on their way to Columbus, having been captured by the U. S. troops near Winchester, Ky., on Thursday—there are nearly 300 rebel prisoners in duress at this time.

Such is the tremendous accumulation of merchandise in Baltimore, that it takes two or three weeks to get anything from there to Washington, by the ordinary process. Light articles get through in a day or two, by express. Hay commands \$25 a ton; coal is from \$8 to \$10 a ton. These are the costliest articles as yet on account of their bulky nature.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



WASHINGTON NEWS.

Resignation of Gen. Scott.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Highly trustworthy information from France establishes in diplomatic circles here the fact that the Emperor Napoleon and his government consider the integrity, greatness and prosperity of the American Republic to be identical with the present and future prosperity of France.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott will go to New York on Saturday morning in the six o'clock train, accompanied by his staff. It is expected next week while in the city, he will retire from his high rank, and immediately thereafter sail for Europe with his son-in-law of his staff.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Colonel Hamilton goes upon General Halleck's staff, and Colonel Townsend resumes his duties in the Adjutant General's Department.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A COLONEL.

The charges against Colonel Kerrigan are of the gravest character. He will probably be summoned before a court martial. It is said that he held regular intercourse with the enemy while in command of his regiment, passing them through the lines unobserved. His conduct is said to warrant the belief that he entered the service only to carry out certain plans which he had devised before the commencement of hostilities, for giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE FLEET.

It is believed that there will be news from the fleet by way of Richmond tomorrow or next day. Probably Jeff Davis will hear from two points on the coast almost simultaneously between Beaufort and Cape Sable.

THE LOWER POTOMAC—REBELS HAVING EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY.

[Herald's Dispatch.]—Dispatches from Gen. Hooker's division, on the lower Potomac, state that on Wednesday afternoon a dozen shots were fired at intervals from the rebel batteries at Shipping Point, on the lower Potomac. Most of the balls fell into the water. The rebels appeared to be getting the range of their guns. Several small boats were observed crossing the Quantico creek.

A new battery has just been discovered in course of erection on the west side of Quantico creek on the high bluffs, about a mile above Shipping Point.

THE REBELS LEAVING LEESBURG.

Washington, Nov. 2. A letter received to-day from Damstown, Md., says that the rebels now have their pickets on Harrison's Island, and that their intelligence is becoming more perfect. It is stated that on the Tuesday succeeding the fight at Ball's Bluff, the rebels withdrew their forces from Leesburg on our troops being thrown over at Edward's Ferry, leaving only a few battalions to keep up appearances and watch for our movements. They subsequently took away all their supplies and were at last accounts resting on Goose Creek seven miles south of Leesburg.

A NEW BATTERY DISCOVERED.

A new battery of rifled guns, three in number, have been discovered about a mile and a half below, and that it has been heretofore fired. It is situated a little below a new brick house not far from a wharf at Evansport.

BUSINESS OF THE CUMBERLAND CANAL.

[Special to Evening Post.]—Business is quite brisk on the Cumberland Canal. The boats make their trips without any interference from the enemy. The tolls received on the canal during the month of October, amount to \$10,000. The freighting traffic on the Baltimore and Washington is very large. Yesterday two hundred car loads of Government supplies were deposited here.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

The rebel steamer Gen. Page is still in Quantico Creek, but has worked her way sufficiently far in to be out of sight from the Maryland shore. The work on our batteries is progressing finely, and a number of guns and mortars have been mounted.

A few vessels run the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter from Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday, P. M.:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Oct. 31, 1861. Sir:—For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and more infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that repose of mind and body with the appliances of surgery and medicine are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, I am deeply grieved to say, that I am compelled to resign the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to retire from the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty

to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know upon much personal intercourse to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of activity and perseverance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high considerations I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect,

Signed, WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that General Scott's request under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be allowed. Gen. McClellan was thereupon notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited on the President and attended to the residence of General Scott. Being seated the President read to the General the following order:

"On the first day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brigadier General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances. The American people will bear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction; and of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag, when assailed by personal rebellion."

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

"PRESIDENT: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all the services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by an expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and his Cabinet well, and I know the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one."

The President must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I will offer my prayers to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pay for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily."

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, pressing him to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection.

ADVANCE OF OUR PICKETS BELOW ALEXANDRIA.

Washington, Nov. 2.—General Heintzelman's pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore. They have crossed the Occoquan. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constantly on that duty. No trace of rebels in any form has been seen in this direction for two weeks.

REQUEST OF COLONELS TO FILL UP THEIR REGIMENTS.

Applications have been made by the Colonels of some of the volunteer regiments for permission to recruit their regiments up to the standard of the new regiments of regulars authorized by recent act of Congress, namely 2,500 men. The applications have been refused.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SCOTT—SCENE AT THE CABINET MEETING.

The scene at the Cabinet meeting to-day was very affecting, on the occasion of the reading of the correspondence between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott. The latter wept when the President read to him the paper authorizing his retirement.

GENERAL SCOTT WILL ADDRESS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Upon General Scott's arrival at New York, in a few days, he will issue a parting address to the American people.

GENERAL STONE EXONERATED.

General McClellan has issued an order, which has been sent to the Colonel of each regiment, stating that Gen. Stone was in no wise responsible for the disaster at Edward's Ferry, but the blame belonged to a subordinate officer, whose name is not mentioned.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

To-day several clerks in the Treasury Department were removed, many of whom have been suspected of disloyalty for some time.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements for the redemption of outstanding 12 per cent. Treasury Notes, issued last winter by the Buchanan Administration.

The Chaplaincy Question.

Gov. Ramsey has been much harassed and embarrassed in consequence of the numerous applications for the chaplaincy of the third and fourth regiments—the applicants being numerous enough to form several platoons of clerical gentlemen.

To remove all embarrassment, and to be sure of arriving at just and judicious conclusions, we would suggest the appointment of a commission, whose duty it shall be to canvass the claims and merits of the various applicants, upon whose recommendation the Governor shall appoint. And as members of this commission, we would suggest the names of Deacon John Cornack, of St. Anthony;

Judge Goodrich, late of St. Paul; and Deacon Jacob Fisher, of Stillwater.—Should the latter decline, we would recommend in his stead Deacon Fisher, of the Pioneer. We are sure that the eminent piety of these gentlemen would not only insure the happiest results, but that their judgement would be applauded by soldiers and citizens and acquiesced in by the numerous candidates. We submit the proposition to Deacon Owen of the Press, and would like to have his pious views upon the suggestion.

A passenger from Nashville reports great suffering and sickness among the rebel troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and other contiguous points. They claim to have 30,000 troops in those localities. A letter from Hopkinsville says 700 out of 1500 rebel troops are there sick, and from 5 to 10 dying daily.

Here is a motto for the times, which appeal to every patriotic man, woman and child who desire a free and happy country:

Strike till the last armed foe expires; Strike for your altar and your fire; Strike for the green grass and the pure air—Strike for your native land."

And if not accomplished in any other way, we pray that God Almighty may strike the editor of the Winona "State" with a bolt of red-hot lightning. A more pernicious publication is not tolerated outside the rebellious States—a deeper dyed traitor to his country does not breathe the pure air of the Union. Shame upon such a man!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Riflemen and Sharp Shooters WANTED!

LAST CALL TO THOSE WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO AND LOVE THE use of the Rifle, a fine chance is now open. This Brigade will be furnished with the Long Range American Rifle, and a Colt's Navy Revolver. It is the intention of Col. Rice to make this Brigade of the Western Department what "Bullfinch" is to the Eastern. The pay in this branch is \$18 per month and \$2 extra for clothing. A prize of a Fine Rifle, worth \$100.00 will be awarded the best shot in each company, and a silver medal to the second best. For further information call on—

Lieut. R. R. McPHERSON, Recruiting Officer. Stillwater, Oct. 4, 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

Good Hood Skirts at 75 cents. Handsome suits at 20 and 25 cents. Calicoes at 8, 10 and 12 1/2 cents. Chenille Scarfs at 25 cents. Chenille shawls at \$2.00. Broche shawls at \$5.00 worth \$10.00. White Flannel at 15 cents. Cheap Madras at 15 cents. Irish shirt bosoms at 25 cents. Best shirring calico at 12 1/2 cents. Ladies hooded congress gaiters at \$1.00. Slippers at 25 cents. And a variety of other goods for CASH ONLY!

LEVY & DANIELS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Gilt Bonnet Pins, Gilt Ornaments, Feathered Bonnet Frames, Gilt slides, Hats, Hoods for Ladies, Misses and Children, at Reduced Prices.

LEVY & DANIELS.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Levi E. Thompson, Theodore E. Parker and William H. Moore, executors of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Greene Wilcox, now of Schuyler Co., State of Illinois, a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 4th day of June, 1857, to secure the payment of sixteen hundred and sixty-six and 61/100 dollars and interest according to the conditions of two certain promissory notes of the said Nathaniel Greene Wilcox, now of Schuyler Co., State of Illinois, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of October 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book No. 112 of township no. thirty, (20) north of range no. twenty, (20) west of the 4th principal meridian, according to United States Government survey, with no sold at public auction by the sheriff of Washington county aforesaid, at his office, in Stillwater, in said county, on the 18th day of December A. D. 1861, at 9 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

NATHANIEL GREENE WILCOX, Mortgagee.

Wm. M. McClellan, Atty for Mortgagee. Dated Stillwater Nov. 4th 1861. n8 71.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Washington, ss. In Probate Court.

It is the matter of the estate of John Columbus, late of said county, deceased. Upon reading and filing the petition of William Whittam, executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus deceased, representing that, for reasons therein set forth, further time is necessary for settling said estate and paying the debts and expenses of administration, and praying that the time heretofore granted for that purpose may be extended for six months from the 29th day of November last.

It is ordered that said petition be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 27th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate. Dated Stillwater Nov. 4, 1861.—n8 3e.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at 11 o'clock, and re-opened on Saturday morning.

LEVY & DANIELS.

ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOL.

Just received Double Zephyr and Shetland wool. Magic Ruffe, Shirt Braids, Dress Buttons, Velveteen Ribbons, Fancy Dress Trimmings, Yarn of all colors and embroderies.

LEVY & DANIELS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Washington, ss. In Probate Court.

IN the matter of the last will and testament of John Greeley, late of said county, deceased.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John Greeley late of said county, deceased, having been deposited in this court for probate:

It is ordered that the proofs of said will be taken before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 27th day of November 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, when all persons concerned may appear and contest the probate of said will.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate. Dated Stillwater, Nov. 4th, 1861. n8 5w.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the SADDLERY AND HARNESS business, in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate customers.

M. B. SMITH.

Nov. 30, 1860—n20-4f

OBTAIN SECURITY AGAINST FIRE BY RELIABLE INSURANCE WITH THE



CASH CAPITAL, - 400,000.

H. RELOGGE, Sec. S. L. LOUIS, Pres.

R. H. & M. MAGILL, General Agents.

Office at Stillwater, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, -- November 12, 1861

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The new style of Postage Stamps have been received at this office. They will be exchanged for an equivalent amount of the old issue until the evening of the 15th instant.

A. J. VAN VORHES, P. M.

Stillwater, Nov. 8th, 1861.

How long are these things to continue?

The telegraph informs us of another battle in Missouri, near Cairo. The same story is told. An inferior force of our men was marched upon a largely superior force. Our men fought bravely—like devils—from 11 o'clock until sundown. The relative force was 3,500 federals against 7000 rebels—two to one. The loss was heavy on both sides. We drove them from the field and took possession of their camp; but who ever heard of an invading army successfully and eternally marching upon men of the same national habits and birth and ancestry, and at the same time being successful? The thing is an absurdity. With equal numbers and equal advantages, the men of the North would whip their adversaries all the time. Their power of endurance is greater than those of the South; their discipline is superior while their bravery and coolness is in no way inferior; but an advancing army always labors under great disadvantages; and with inferior numbers, all else being equal, they must expect reverses.

Why is it, then, that at Belmont, at Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff, and every other place where there has been anything like a general engagement, our little army was rushed upon a force outnumbering our own two to one? It is becoming shameful, and the people have a right to begin to inquire into the reasons. We have sometimes feared that the Generals of a day are recklessly incompetent—that they are willing and eager to take the desperate chances of a victory under such circumstances, when the chances are all against them, believing that if successful they become immortal at once. This is the most reckless generalship—it is no generalship at all.

If the Government were destitute of men, such recklessness might be tolerated. But such is not the case, if the published statements of our forces in the field are true. If not true, and the Government is in need of more men, why not call them to arms at once? We have the men to place an army of one million in the field. We believe we have the patriotism to voluntarily put this number in the field. If we have not the patriotism, let the Government resort to a draft. The thing is becoming intolerable. The Government can raise a force sufficient to scatter the rebellion as the tornado sweeps the chaff. We are becoming tired and disgusted with the starving and the skinning process. God grant that hereafter it may be a thunder and lightning war—a power that will shake the earth to its centre and sink the rebellion so low that the arm of resurrection can never reach it. More fighting and better generalship is what we must have. Again we ask, how long are these things to continue?

LATER FROM THE BELMONT BATTLE.

Later dispatches from Gen. Grant than those before us when the above was written, pronounce the Belmont affair a complete triumph. We hope such is the case. The capture of one hundred and thirty prisoners and all their artillery was a good feat; but we lost two hundred and fifty men in killed and wounded, and unless the rebel loss was greater than our own, we fail to see the completeness of the victory—or any victory what ever.

Gen. Fremont.

In the present excited state of the public mind on the subject, and the expectations for and against the action of the Government, it is almost impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions with reference to the removal of Gen. Fremont from his command in Missouri. That there has been gross and flagrant swindling in his department, and that that there has been a coming inefficiency in some of his military operations, no one can deny. And that he has been pursued and hunted down by parties in personal opposition to him, is equally evident. We can not believe that the Government, in this hour of peril, would be actuated by any other than the most patriotic motives; and believing thus, we see no necessity for the public to work themselves into a stew before the facts upon which the Government acted are made public.

As inefficiency, however, is made one of the prominent verdicts against Gen. Fremont, we trust that those in power will not make a solitary example of Fremont. There has been inefficiency elsewhere—at Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff and elsewhere, attended with the most calamitous results. Let them all be investigated and the corrections applied, no matter where the fault falls.

Army Correspondence.

Camp Stone, Md., Nov. 2, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—All is now quiet in this vicinity, and we hear but little talk of our late "brilliant affair" on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Many of the boys begin to think we shall never make a really "forward movement," but most of them are of the opinion that we shall soon see active service to our hearts' content. In either case you can count on us.

I have had a glimpse of several of the orders received by Gen. Gorman during our embarkation, and can give their substance, although not the literal wording. On Tuesday, the 22d ult., Gen. Gorman received a dispatch from Gen. Banks announcing that he had arrived with a large portion of his division to support Gen. Gorman. A Major General supporting a Brigadier will seem a strange notion to many; and more so when it is known that there were at one time four generals at the Ferry who ranked him.

When it was decided to withdraw our forces, Gen. Banks sent word to Gen. Gorman as follows: "The boats are ready. Two lieutenants are detailed to man each boat. Get your Minnesota lumbermen to work. There are few men on this (Maryland) side who understand how to manage boats. Will they prove equal to the emergency? All depends upon the boatmen." An hour or more after the receipt of the above, Gen. Gorman received one couched in much stronger language.

During our occupation of Virginia soil, all of the companies did well, but company A—the old St. Paul Pioneers—deserve special mention. Under the leadership of Capt. Harry Coates, they achieved wonders—needless to specify here—and "covered themselves with glory." They left Virginia side by side with company B.

Most of the eastern papers have made some grievous "bulls" in their accounts of the "advance on Leesburg," and have got Edward's Ferry, Harrison's Island, and Conrad's Ferry, fearfully mixed up. There was no general fight at Edward's Ferry—the battle of Ball's Bluff was several miles above. The New York papers have correspondents in Washington whose duty it is to correspond from the various points around, and most of the correspondence dated at Edward's Ferry is manufactured at the capital, and is based upon the flying reports which reach that place.

Col. Dana, who superintended the embarkation of troops on the other side, endeavored to be the last man to leave Virginia; but Gen. Stone had determined on the same thing. When all but these two had embarked, they stood for a few seconds on shore, each waiting for the other to get aboard. Col. Dana said, "Well, General, get on the boat." But Stone was "up to snuff," and replied, "No, you go first." Coming from a superior officer this order had to be obeyed, and in consequence Brigadier General Stone was the last man to leave.

The other day a detachment of company H crossed the river in a skiff with a flag of truce, for the purpose of delivering a message from Gen. Stone to Gen. Evans. On landing a number of rebels jumped out from the brush and shook hands with our boys, saying they were always welcome when they left their Minnie behind them. The message was taken to Leesburg by some of the rebel cavalry, and so the boat returned. An hour or so afterwards a rebel officer appeared on the Virginia bank and shouted, "Send over your boat—the answer is ready!" The boat went over and the answer was brought—what the object of the messages was has not transpired.

While our boys were in Secession they exchanged buttons with a number of the rebels, and now on some of the coats can be seen buttons with the coats of arms of half a dozen States, some north and others south.

The other day I noticed the Band belonging to our regiment engaged in a drill which is termed "ambulance practice." These vehicles for wounded soldiers are got in readiness for active service on a large field, and the musicians—who during a battle have the chief care of the wounded, prior to their being taken to the surgeons—are armed with litters, etc., while the hospital attaches, who are detailed for that duty, carry knapsacks filled with linen and cotton bandages, lint, twine, lotions, salves, stimulants, etc. Quite a number of the boys are seen to drop, some with broken legs and arms, others wounded in the head, neck, shoulders—in fact wounded in every possible and impossible manner, according to the notion of the unfortunate. In one case I saw a man walk two rods before falling after he had been shot through the right cheek, the ball passing out behind the left ear; and although his skull and jaws were severely fractured, he was able to speak intelligibly as to his injuries. The soldiers raise the wounded men and place them upon the litters—if any limb appears to be broken it is supported by pads so as to ease the pain—and carry them to the ambulances, in which the litters are placed, and the soldiers are conveyed to the hospital. There an imaginary dressing takes place and as speedily as possible, the

same man is frequently shot a dozen times during the same engagement. Adjutant Leach had his skull fractured and five minutes afterwards was upon the field again—he is immediately shot through the breast with a grape shot, but it is soon cured and he tries his luck once more, when he receives many wounds, but is not "kilt entirely," until his head is shot off, and has lost his left leg (which would prove fatal if unable to say) and heaved. The whole ceremony is conducted under the supervision of the surgeons, who take this method to accustom the Band to the care of the wounded, so that when a fight does occur in which our regiment is engaged, every facility may be extended for the comfort of our disabled soldiers. For my part I had much rather play-sh than have a ball through me—it is a deal more pleasant to think about.

Raisins. [To make room for important telegraphic news, we are compelled to defer the balance of our correspondent's lengthy letter until our next.—Ed.]

A NEW BASIN OF INDUSTRY FOR MISSOURI.—Northward of the town of Marine, on the St. Croix river, to Snake river, in this State, there is a forest of hard wood, embracing the Northern varieties of the oak, ash, maple and linden, with other woods suitable for mechanical and building purposes, equal in size and quality to the best that can be produced on this continent. These forests must become a great source of wealth to the State, scarcely less valuable than those of pine in which so much capital and industry have already been so profitably employed.

An enterprising citizen of New York, a gentleman of large wealth, conducting an extensive business in the city, who owns a large amount of land in the St. Croix valley, as well as valuable property in this city, which he has improved, we mean Mr. Bernheimer—the owner of the splendid Bernheimer block house on St. Croix lands, which are unsalable, a remunerative investment. He has commenced on a large scale, the manufacture of staves for home trade and exportation. For this purpose he has introduced the best machinery, and now employs fifty men. He has been conducting this business, through a competent agent, for several months past, and finds it to be highly profitable and encouraging for the future. The staves are made at Chicago City, and thence transported to the St. Croix river, twelve or fourteen miles distant, in wagons.

The oak on the St. Croix suitable for staves, is of the best quality, and, we may say, inexhaustible. There is no danger of an over supply, as there is a constant market, and increasing demand for staves for the European market. The State is greatly indebted to that enterprising gentleman for the introduction of this new and valuable branch of industry.—Pioneer.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7. An armed Confederate steamer has brought into Charleston a large quantity of arms of Maine, Michigan, and six others. The privateer Sumpter is said to have been captured toward Barbados. Wigfall has been made a brigadier and Cornham a Major General.

The Confederates in Richmond state that 516 vessels have left the Southern blockading line since the 15th May. The Little Rock Gazette says Salon Bonland has been appointed a Brigadier General.

The Louisville Journal is credibly informed that south of Green river, Buckner's men within the last four or five days have stolen or seized from five to eight hundred wagons.

THE CHARTER EXPEDITION.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 7. A Herald dispatch says a physician of the United States Navy sent to Cuba on Monday with a flag of truce by Gen. Wood on some business of his own, was brought back this afternoon by a rebel flag of truce.

He reports that telegraphic dispatches were received to-day at Norfolk that our fleet was then commanding Port Royal, S. C., and the work on both sides was very sharp, and that two of the transports, one supposed to be the Ocean Express, having ammunition on board, and the Union, carrying horses were lost during the gale.

The telegraph at Norfolk is in constant operation, bearing from the scene of the conflict hourly dispatches. The wildest excitement prevails among the rebels at Norfolk, also among the people at this point.

The Union was a new vessel, built in New York and intended for the use of the quartermaster's department here. She was a fast sailer and was to be the main vessel to bring the news of the result of the expedition.

The supposition is that Port Royal is reduced and that our troops had effected a landing. By the time tomorrow we expect particulars, as a vessel is hourly expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8. The Old Point has arrived. A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but brought no news whatever in regard to the fleet.

Yesterday the gunboat Resolute went up the Rappahannock river as far as Urbanna Creek. Off the mouth of the creek she captured a large schooner from which she took all her stores and movable property, and burned her to the waters edge. The Resolute was fired upon by a masked battery on shore.

The fire was returned and the rebels completely shelled out. The commander of the Resolute occupied the entire day in shelling every spot where there indications of the presence of rebels. The Resolute and Cambridge would return to the Rappahannock to-day and shell the woods, where a rebel force is supposed to be.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

The Rattle Snake Throttled!

Success of the Naval Expedition!

The news this morning though meagre, is important. The naval fleet has hounded the lion in his den and the old devil—Secession—is throttled. South Carolina is now tasting the fruits of her rebellion. Two rebel forts at Port Royal and the town of Beaufort have been captured. But few particulars have been reported; but the tide has turned in our favor. We occupy the last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly for the result, but hope for the best.

Pope is here with his entire division, and Hunter's division will be here tonight, when the troops will all be up. All of Fremont's staff left with him except Colonel Lovejoy, Shank, and Hudson.

GEN. HUNTER ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The following is a copy of Hunter's order assuming command:

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 4, 1861.

The command of this Department having been relinquished by Major General John C. Fremont, is assumed by the undersigned. Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanders, are requested to report immediately at these headquarters.

D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

Bloody Fight Near Columbus, Kentucky.

A REBEL CAMP ATTACKED AND DESTROYED—HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES—FROM THE FLEET—BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL—LANDING OF OUR TROOPS—AFFAIRS OF THE POTOMAC.

An expedition left here last night under command of Generals Grant and McClelland, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus, at 8 o'clock this morning. The federal troops numbering 3,500 engaged the rebels, about 7,000 in number, at 11 o'clock. The battle lasted until sundown. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river, with great loss. Their camp was burned, and their stores, with all the baggage, cannon, horses, mules, and 150 prisoners taken.

The rebels then retired, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus.

Both Generals had horses shot under them. Colonel Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel loss was not known; the federal loss is believed to be three hundred and fifty.

Chicago, Nov. 7. A special Cairo dispatch to the Tribune gives the following particulars of the fight at Belmont yesterday.

Our forces consisted of the following Illinois regiments:

22d, Col. Dougherty; 27th, Col. Bradford; 30th, Col. Logan. The 7th Iowa regiment, Colonel Laman, the Chicago Artillery, and DeWitt's and DeWitt's Cavalry companies.

They left Cairo on the steamer Alexander Scott, Capt. R. M. Smith, and Key State State, accompanied by gunboats Lexington and Taylor. After landing they were formed in line of battle, Gen. McClelland in command, and the Bird's Point troops encountered the enemy, 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of the way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks.

Col. Buford was the first to plant the stars and stripes in the enemy's camp. Colonel Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces two of which were brought in to the field.

Col. Frank's men suffered greatly as they were in front of the battery before it was taken. After taking possession of the rebel camp, it was discovered that the rebels were crossing over from Kentucky, for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. Orders were given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by reinforcements of several thousand from Columbus. Another engagement took place in which our troops suffered severely.

The losses as far as ascertained at a late hour last night, were the following:

The 39th regiment, 160 were missing. Major McClelland wounded and taken prisoner. In the 21st regiment, 140 are missing. Col. Logan's regiment returned too late to obtain any particulars. Col. Laman reported dangerously wounded. Taylor's battery lost one gun. We have taken 250 prisoners, a number of whom are wounded. The rebels killed 300. The ground was completely strewn with dead bodies. The rebel Colonel Wright, 13th Tennessee was killed.

Gen. Cheatham commanded the rebels, General Polk being at Columbus. It is stated that Gen. Johnson was wounded.

The gun boats rendered efficient service covering the retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape, but killing some of our own men.

A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus with 40 to 50 wounded rebels.

The Naval Expedition.

HATTERAS ISLET TO BE HELD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7. The Spaulding left last evening with a cargo of commissary stores. It is more than probable that some of the troops will return on her. It is understood that Hatteras islet is a place of two much importance to be abandoned. Should the 29th Indiana Regiment return to Old Point, its place will be immediately supplied by a larger force.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

By a flag of truce from Norfolk, we have the meagre news of the fleet, as the only person who came down was bound by parole to reveal no particulars.

Everybody was preparing to start at daylight, and the all pervading disappointment was changed into universal joy. Our army under that inspiration would have easily whipped a hundred thousand men.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HUNTER.

At ten o'clock Gen. Hunter made his arrival. He spent an hour and a half with Fremont, who gave him his plan of the coming battle.

Hunter assumed command, and Fremont left for St. Louis this morning. If we should have a fight before the army recovers from this last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly for the result, but hope for the best.

Pope is here with his entire division, and Hunter's division will be here tonight, when the troops will all be up. All of Fremont's staff left with him except Colonel Lovejoy, Shank, and Hudson.

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Our forces consisted of the following Illinois regiments:

22d, Col. Dougherty; 27th, Col. Bradford; 30th, Col. Logan. The 7th Iowa regiment, Colonel Laman, the Chicago Artillery, and DeWitt's and DeWitt's Cavalry companies.

They left Cairo on the steamer Alexander Scott, Capt. R. M. Smith, and Key State State, accompanied by gunboats Lexington and Taylor. After landing they were formed in line of battle, Gen. McClelland in command, and the Bird's Point troops encountered the enemy, 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of the way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks.

Col. Buford was the first to plant the stars and stripes in the enemy's camp. Colonel Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces two of which were brought in to the field.

Col. Frank's men suffered greatly as they were in front of the battery before it was taken. After taking possession of the rebel camp, it was discovered that the rebels were crossing over from Kentucky, for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. Orders were given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by reinforcements of several thousand from Columbus. Another engagement took place in which our troops suffered severely.

The losses as far as ascertained at a late hour last night, were the following:

The 39th regiment, 160 were missing. Major McClelland wounded and taken prisoner. In the 21st regiment, 140 are missing. Col. Logan's regiment returned too late to obtain any particulars. Col. Laman reported dangerously wounded. Taylor's battery lost one gun. We have taken 250 prisoners, a number of whom are wounded. The rebels killed 300. The ground was completely strewn with dead bodies. The rebel Colonel Wright, 13th Tennessee was killed.

Gen. Cheatham commanded the rebels, General Polk being at Columbus. It is stated that Gen. Johnson was wounded.

The gun boats rendered efficient service covering the retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape, but killing some of our own men.

A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus with 40 to 50 wounded rebels.

The Naval Expedition.

HATTERAS ISLET TO BE HELD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7. The Spaulding left last evening with a cargo of commissary stores. It is more than probable that some of the troops will return on her. It is understood that Hatteras islet is a place of two much importance to be abandoned. Should the 29th Indiana Regiment return to Old Point, its place will be immediately supplied by a larger force.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

By a flag of truce from Norfolk, we have the meagre news of the fleet, as the only person who came down was bound by parole to reveal no particulars.

LOSS OF VESSELS AND PROPERTY IN A GALE.

The steamer Union, with a cargo of horses and stores and another transport, name not given, were lost during a gale on the coast of North Carolina, the crews of both vessels, seven in number, are now prisoners at Raleigh, North Carolina.

It is not known whether any more are lost, but 75 horses were saved. The officer of the Minnesota, states upon information received by the flag, that the fleet was bombarding Port Royal, meeting with a warm reception, the rebels having been for some time preparing for them. The above reached Norfolk today by telegraph.

The reported resignation of Gen. Wood is now in Old Point. The United States gun boat, Monticello, will leave for the blockade off Wilmington in a couple of days.

Gen. Phelps states the rebels are bold and more numerous than ever near Newport News.

LANDING OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8. The following statement is here made by passengers from Old Point, they say the troops have landed at Beaufort, S. C., where the bombardment has commenced. Report states that one of our war vessels was disabled. What success attended the attack is not known. One report says that the federal transports were wrecked. Com. Tatnall is said to be in command of the rebels.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. A special dispatch from Fort Monroe to the Times, says our fleet are bombarding Port Royal, which is said to be in a critical condition and just ready to surrender. The rebel commander had a small steamer under his control, and threatened to seize one of the vessels of the fleet, which had been driven on a lee shore with troops on board. The news comes through Secession sources, and is claimed to be derived from General Hunter.

The Tribune correspondent says one of the gun boats was disabled by rebel guns and another other general. Com. Tatnall was about to take her.

It was reported at first that the Great Republic was lost, but it proved incorrect.

The Belmont Battle a Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.

Gen. Grant telegraphs from Cairo to Headquarters here that our victory at Belmont was complete. We captured 130 prisoners and all the rebels' artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for want of horses to haul them. Some of our prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce Price, but our attack will no doubt prevent it. Our loss was about 250, about one half killed and mortally wounded.

All Quiet at Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.

A letter from an officer of high rank in Springfield, dated the 6th, says the army was quiet and in good spirits, and that there was no enemy near, and that Gen. Hunter had no expectation of a battle at present. A dispatch from Gen. Fremont, dated in camp near Quincy, Missouri, 6th, says he will be in St. Louis on Friday, accompanied by 405 men.

Rebels Captured.

BOZEA, Mo., Nov. 7.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says the expedition under Gen. Dodge, which left here a few days since in quest of ex-Judge Francis' band of marauding rebels, took possession of Houston, Texas county, on the 14th, and captured a large amount of rebel property and several prominent secessionists including some officers of the rebel army. A large mail for the rebel army was also captured, containing information of the position of the entire rebel forces in Missouri. Capt. Wood with his rangers, has gone toward Springfield, Va. to route the main body of a rebel band stationed in that vicinity. Capt. Stevens who left Springfield Tuesday morning has reached here, and reports that yesterday morning our pickets were to be extended beyond the old battle field at Willow creek, and it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington, S. C., &c., &c. HOLMES R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate. Dated Stillwater, Nov. 8th, 1861.—9-4.

WINTER STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions!!

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, RICE, BUTTER, LARD, CANNED FRUITS, NATURAL PRESERVES.

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES, GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, BAKING POWDER, AND ALL THE CHOICE OF THE SEASON.

Together with a choice lot of

Tobacco and Cigars!!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together with almost every article to be found in a general store.

GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure for CASH!!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building,

MAIN STREET.

Oct. 31, 1861.—7-4m

BLANKS!!

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

INSURANCE COLUMN.



SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT No. 103.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$932,302.98.

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

NUMBER 10.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in Greeley's Block, Main Street.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, - - November 16, 1861.

(Continued from last week.)

Army Correspondence.

Camp Stone, Md., Nov. 2, 1861.

Dr. Murphy returned from Washington some days ago, and immediately resumed his professional duties. The Government, I am informed, has not yet decided whether or not to discharge the Surgeons who were taken prisoners by the rebels and afterwards released on parole. If they are discharged, Dr. Murphy will receive a commission as Surgeon of the first Minnesota; if not he will receive the same position in the Third. Dr. Hand, our Brigade Surgeon, visits the camp daily to assist in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-men, and relieving them of "the many ills that flesh is heir to."

Just a few days ago, the Hospital Steward of this regiment, has resigned, and now shoulders a musket in company H, choosing to take thirteen dollars a month in place of a much larger pay, to obtain the privilege of shooting at the rebels and running the risk of getting shot by them. If Jasper fails to rise speedily it will be because his soldierly abilities and gentlemanly qualities are not properly appreciated; if it is left to the men of his own company he is all right.

Julius Fajans, late a corporal in company K, and who has been detailed in the hospital department for some time as prescription clerk, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Scarles, but if he makes as good a cure he will have to "get up and dust." Mr. Fajans is generally well liked, and being thoroughly posted in the duties of his new office, will doubtless make himself popular with those who are unfortunate enough to be under his care. The Color Guard has been changed somewhat, and now consists of the following, every one of whom is a gentleman: Sergeant Geo. M. Burgess, Ensign; and Corporals E. P. Perkins of company D, Wade Luffkin of company C, B. C. Molyneux of company E, Allen Mollison of company G, and Geo. A. Erdmann of company H. A better looking or more reliable and determined set of fellows could not be found. May they ever protect the flag. Burgess would not give it up if ordered to.

A week ago we had a little excitement here, in the shape of a fire. A fireless teamster, who had forgotten to feed his horses under after nightfall, went in the stable with a lighted candle. Setting the candle down the flame communicated to some loose hay, and in a few minutes one end of the stable was in a sheet of flame. The largest portion of the stable was saved by cutting some of it away. None of the horses were lost, and the damage was inconsiderable.

Sgt. W. W. Cummings, of company H, who was accidentally shot by one of his company some time since, died on Saturday, the 26th ult. The immediate cause of his death I am told was an ulcer eating off a vein. His father arrived here a few hours before his death, and was with him when he breathed his last. The body of the deceased was sent to his father's home for interment, by the way of company H. Good by--a gallant, patriotic, but ill-fated Channing.

Col. Dana, with a file of soldiers, made a descent upon the sutler's establishment some nights ago, and as the sutler had been selling liquor contrary to the Army Regulations, (after having been remonstrated with upon the subject) destroyed every drop of the "critter" that could be found upon the premises, after which he left with the remark that he hoped "that would be sufficient." Mr. Sutter says over one hundred and fifty dollars worth of the fluid was destroyed, which I suppose is true, reckoning it at sutler's prices.

A council of Administration has been appointed to appraise the goods in the sutler's store, to the end that he may receive a fair price therefor and no more. The council consists of Capt. Downie, Colville and Lester--after they get through I presume we will be able to purchase goods at less than double Washington prices, which is the rule here now, and has been. Col. Dana is evidently determined on "reform."

Capt. Morgan of company E, has been appointed Major by Gov. Ramsey. He is doubtless well qualified, and I know him to be a first-rate fellow, but it seems to me the wishes of the officers of the regiment as expressed in a meeting, held

by them, and the rejoicings of the men when they heard the result of such meeting should have received more weight than they did. But it may be Morgan was promised the office before the Governor learned of the meeting, and was appointed because he was the senior captain in the regiment. Major Morgan will make a good officer--that he is a gentleman all are aware of.

Now that the Majorship is filled, our friend Mark will have to bide his time. He can rest contented for a while, knowing that when the officers and men of the regiment have a say in the matter, his chance is good for any office.

Nearly every tent in the regiment is now warmed by what is termed a "California Fire-place." A ditch is dug through the center of the tent, about a foot deep and from fifteen to twenty inches in width. One end of this ditch is left open, the remainder is covered with flat stones, and the stones are covered in turn with clay. A chimney is built over the outer end of the ditch at a distance of from two to six feet from the tent, sometimes of stone work, but usually by placing two barrels one upon the other, and plastering them on the inside to prevent their taking fire. A small quantity of wood in a fire-place of this description will keep a tent well warmed in the coldest weather.

On Thursday last we had a muster for pay, and a Regimental Inspection, lasting for about four hours.

When we got paid I cannot say, but I presume as upon the Paymaster's list there for his said more about \$600 than any other man in the regiment. That card is nicely worded, and doesn't really say what it appears to say. Leech wrote it. "Lieut. Zereineberg, whose name is attached thereto, said: 'I never saw it before--the paper I signed was one recommending Gorman for Brigadier General.'"

Report says, Col. Dana is to be made a Brigadier General, but we hope it may prove false, for we know that Colonel Dana is no "like angel's visits," are "a few and far between."

We now have one drill in each day in "Heavy marching order," which means, with knapsacks packed, and haversacks, canteens, &c., or everything we have to carry on a march. The object is, I presume, to accustom the men to carrying their "kit," so that they will not be easily fatigued when there is marching to be done. Every one is pleased with this order of things.

In company E, a day or two since the boys had an election for Captain, vice Morgan promoted. The result was that 2nd Lieutenant Pomeroy was elected over 1st Lieutenant Hollister. I learn that Hollister has tendered his resignation, but do not know upon what grounds nor whether it has been accepted.

During the absence of Capt. Adams, of company H, the command of that company has devolved upon 2nd Lieut. Hoover, the first Lieutenant being Adjutant. The other day Lieut. Holzburin, of company K, was assigned to the command of the company until Capt. Adams returns. Some men can take a hint and others can't--if Lieut. Hoover should get spanked and resign Jasper Scarles would take his place, but he will probably "stick it out." There is some talk of putting several of the officers through a "course of sprouts" before an examining Board--if so, look out for fun.

Chaplain Neil is among us once more, and now we have prayers every evening at "Dress Parade." To-morrow I expect we will have a sermon--we have not had one for many a Sabbath.

The words in this neighborhood of late nearly all disappeared under the axes of the hardy Minnesota lumbermen.

And now, at the risk of having it said that I am needlessly boring the public on a personal matter, I have a few words in reference to the indirect attack upon all correspondents who have dared tell the truth concerning this regiment. I have stated heretofore that there was a great amount of ill feeling prevailing in this regiment at one time with Col. Gorman, and I again say so. There was much more ill feeling, perhaps, than there should have been, but that does not alter the naked fact. A libelous article appeared in the Rochester City Post to the effect that Gorman dare not show himself among his men, and in answer thereto a card was put up and signed by a number of the officers in this regiment. This card has been published in various papers, first appearing, I believe, in the Rochester City Post of the 12th inst., under date of "Edward's Ferry, Sept. 25," and was headed "Gen. Gorman and his regiment." In that card occurs the following paragraph:

"We continue to see newspaper articles in our Minnesota papers, sometimes intimating

and sometimes saying outright, that the cause of the seeming discontent and insubordination in the First Regiment, and the claims of certain soldiers to be discharged under the three months' plea, was to get rid of an unpopular Colonel. Again that Col. Gorman had not the confidence of his men. The insinuations are false, and the bold assertion is false."

All the rest of the card I can and do endorse, except the low fling in the second paragraph that "a few men had been taught or trained to say and do about" Gorman, that which they should not have said. Perhaps some of these officers may think that as "a few men" would not write by their dictation some body else must have acted as dictator. This card I have presented to most of those whose names are attached thereto, in doing so I asked them the question: "Did you sign that paper?" That you may see the different answers I received, and believing it a complete answer to the card, I give a few of their answers. Sergeant Major Davis said: "I believe I did. You can't do anything with it--the insinuation in it is so nicely covered up. It says: 'We continue to see, &c., and at the time that was written, there was no dissatisfaction; but a few weeks before nearly every man was dissatisfied with Gorman--I was surprised to see how unanimous it was.' That card was not claimed to tell against you, although it has been used for that purpose. You are all right, but that was in answer to a half dozen lies in the Post. I did not see the insinuation until now. But there is no dodging it that some of the officers have set their own words in signing that paper; you have got Adams first there for his said more about \$600 than any other man in the regiment. That card is nicely worded, and doesn't really say what it appears to say. Leech wrote it." Lieut. Zereineberg, whose name is attached thereto, said: "I never saw it before--the paper I signed was one recommending Gorman for Brigadier General." Adjutant Leech said: "I believe I did. Let me see, yes, I signed it. I did not know who wrote it. The fewer men you insult by asking them if they signed that paper the better. (I did not wonder that he should consider it an insult to be asked if he signed such a paper.) As I left him I muttered to myself, 'I wish I had the power to put that boy in the Guard House; I'd put him in so quick it would make his head swim.' Dr. Hand comes next, who said: "Now look here, take my advice and let it go, Gorman is a bigger man than you are--he's got a terrible disposition when he gets a hold on a man." Then I saw Chaplain Neil, who thought he had signed it but had not read it particularly. He said: "It was not intended to apply to you--you have been injured enough in this matter. The people are tired of the subject--I would not notice it. I know it is hard; you are in the right, and you have been imposed upon, you want to be set right--but military usage, you know. Better wait until after the war." Capt. Cates said he signed it supposing it was a mere statement to the effect that "Gorman could get 7-10 of the votes of the regiment for Colonel at that time." But I have given examples enough. Let it be fully understood that I do not say there was sufficient cause for the "clamor," I only assert that there was one. I am happy here to state that Gen. Gorman has now the confidence of his men, but there was a time when he had not. If the officers wish their former expressed opinions put on record they can be accommodated--but I prefer letting the matter drop, at least until after the war is over. It may be interesting for them to know, however, that I have eight sheets of large sized paper filled with their sayings immediately after the battle of Bull Run, with the names of the parties before whom they expressed their opinions. I do not mean all, but a large majority of those who signed that card. When the war is over, if I am lucky enough to escape, I may publish their opinions as expressed then and their present opinions side by side, with the witnesses. We will then see how well they agree, or rather disagree. If forced to do, then conflicting statements may appear before; should they appear there will be sufficient groundwork for many court-martials. I rest the question in the hope that they did not mean to sign a paper in which an "insinuation" was "nicely covered up," and as Davis says, "a full of holes." Judge not, that ye be not judged," &c.

RAISERS.

The Government has contracted for building an iron clad steam frigate in Philadelphia. Her armament is to be 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

From Kentucky.

CAMP ANDERSON, Lebanon Junction, Ky., Nov. 6, 1861.

FRIEND VAN:--When I bid you good bye, little did I expect to be darning my letters from Kentucky, but so it is.

On our arrival in Pittsburg we were met with orders countermanding those we had already received, and ordering us at once to Louisville, very much to our regret; so here we are, thirty miles south of Louisville, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road.

Our present duty is to guard the bridges and keep the communication open between Louisville and our more advanced forces. We are the rear guard of all the rear guard of all the troops on this line, the main body, say 15,000, being encamped at camp Nolm, some thirty miles in the advance.

The confederate forces under Buckner are reported as fortifying at Bowling Green, which is about forty miles south of camp Nolm, and the report is current here, and generally believed, that he is preparing to make an advance in a very few days, and if possible to force us to retreat across the Ohio. It has been proclaimed openly in Louisville that he would die there with his army on the 10th inst., but as that date approaches they have been graciously pleased to postpone the feast for ten days. Whether he will be able to make good his boast, remains to be proven.

A camp is the poorest place in the world to find out any thing that is going on outside of one's own Regiment. We get the daily Louisville Journal every morning at 10 o'clock, and refer to that to ascertain the movement of troops, but every thing is kept as secret as possible, and but little is really known outside of the councils of the General's command, about the disposition of the Union forces in Kentucky.

Our trip from Fort Snelling here was upon the whole, rather pleasant. In Chicago we were detained two days, and as we had not expected to stop there over two hours, no arrangements had been made for our accommodation, and the boys were somewhat dissatisfied. Close confinement in the cars from there to Pittsburg did not have a particularly soothing influence, and when we were ordered to "fall in" on a dark rainy night, (in Pittsburg) and the report was current that our destination was down the Ohio, the murmurs were loud and deep; but "forward" was the word and we were piloted down town, and into the City Hall, (I believe) where the boys saw that which compensated them for all their troubles. Tables, large enough to accommodate the entire Regiment, and lavishly supplied with all the necessities of life, and plenty of pretty girls to see that all were attended to, made the boys "bang out their eyes about a foot," and a repetition of the dose in the morning put every body in a good humor with himself and the world at large, and more particularly with the citizens of Pittsburg; and all were now ready the next day to embark in good spirits for Louisville.

Our reception there was every thing that could be asked, and after a glorious supper, furnished by the citizens, we jumped upon the cars and left amid the cheers of the men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies who had come down to the depot by hundreds to bid us God speed. We are in the midst of secession. Last night I took nine men and traveled all night for the purpose of arresting one who is suspected of being a spy for Buckner, but without success. Our patrols brought two prisoners into camp this morning, but they were released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Our address for the present is Second Minnesota, Louisville, Kentucky.

Your friend,

D. B. LOOMIS.

DISSEMINATED FRAUD.--Some of the secessionary pamphlets have been guilty of a very shallow trick. Mrs. H. B. Stone recently wrote a long letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury, in which she ably defended the policy of our Government in the present crisis. Alluding to the policy of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, she quoted the following passage from a speech by Wendell Phillips:

"I have advocated Disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practical method of freeing the North from the guilt of slavery, and of planting at the South the seeds of unity and entire emancipation, winning justice from a weak and bankrupt South."

This passage some Northern friend of Jeff Davis has extracted from the letter, and passed it off as the utterance of Mrs. Stone. So far from approving its sentiments, the lady earnestly expresses her attachment to the Union, and opposition to Phillips, Garrison & Co.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Tribune's special from Fort Monroe says the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight. The Wabash led, and the Bienville flanking the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broad sides into Fort Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round, raking Fort Walker on the southwest. Both forts responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Michigan got aground and were considerably damaged.

The rebel force is supposed to be 200. Gen. Drayton commanded Fort Walker, and Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard. The rebels retired across Skull creek to a village 25 miles in the interior where it is supposed they intend making a stand. The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy the town of Beaufort.

The white population fled to Charleston in some small steamers by the inside route.

Gen. Sherman has hundreds of negro laborers.

There was a panic at Savannah, and it was believed its capture would be easy. It is understood that Sherman will improve the defenses of his position before making any forward movement.

In the forts were found large supplies of ammunition and stores of the best description.

Gen. Dupont will immediately survey the harbor and place buoys and erect lights. The position will be made a permanent base for future operations.

The fleet stood within 600 and 1000 feet of the forts, using five second fuses, and poured shells into them at the rate of 2000 an hour.

Not a single shell fired by the rebels burst in the ships. The Wabash was struck several times, and so was most of the fleet, but every ship was in fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels.

The surgeon of Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston next day 13 minutes guns were fired, indicating the burial of a Brigadier General.

The troops had not occupied Beaufort when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

Tom Weston, Nov. 13.

The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Saturday morning, and brings cheering intelligence.

Capt. Steadman, however left her at this point, and proceeds direct to Washington, with dispatches and trophies--two brass cannon and secession flags.

He reports that the gale encountered by the fleet was very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore as previously reported. The Governor furnished at sea, but the Union T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew, with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, 4th. On Tuesday, the smaller gun boats raked in the channel under the fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented any active operations, but on Thursday, the 7th, the men of war and the gun boats advanced to the attack. The action commenced at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and was hotly carried on by both sides, lasting about four hours at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works, and beat a hasty retreat.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything--arms and equipments, even to the officers' swords and commissions, all the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff Davis, to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. Some traitors high in rank at Washington, had doubtless betrayed the Government.

The authorities had been able to hide from the most inquisitive eyes the destination of the fleet, and the people of the North were kept in profound ignorance. But down in Dixie they were fully posted.

Gen. Magruder who was quite recently in Montreal, boasted that their General knew every plan of our Cabinet, and no power under Heaven could prevent them from getting the details they wished. He remarked with great emphasis: "We have our friends in all the departments of Washington, and we know how to keep them there!"

A New York merchant of foreign birth and ancestry, recently to visit Montreal, and while there stood at the Douglass Hotel. To his surprise he learned that a nephew of Beauregard's received letters from the General every two days, and that others of the same stripe received letters with equal regularity.

The public know that every plan of our Generals at Washington, have been divulged to the rebel chiefs, and as a consequence the object intended to be accomplished has been defeated.

How is this thing to be corrected? Is it impossible to rid the upper ranks of the Federal service of traitors?--Chic. Trib.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Minnesota.

In accordance with usage, I respectfully recommend, to the people of this State that

THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of the present month of November,

Be set apart and observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Giver of all good;

That, though our sins be many, he has not ceased his merciful dispensations toward us;

That he has "visited the earth and watered the ridges thereof abundantly, and made it soft with showers, and blessed the springing thereof, and crowned the year with his goodness," so that "fields drop fatness, and the pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys, also, are covered with corn;"

That he has saved us from pestilence and famine, and preserved this State in peace and health, and in due allegiance and loyal devotion to the Government of the United States;

That, while in other portions of the Confederacy the dread visitations of civil war are fulfilling the penalty of an impious rebellion against His ordinances and the fundamental covenant of human society, the Angel of Peace still sits at our gates, and our children sleep secure in quiet and prosperous homes, far from the din of battle which is to decide their destiny;

And let us thank Him, too, that he has not deserted our beloved country in the day of her sore calamity, but that already His low of promise, radiant with celestial omens of victory, spans the tempest which darkens the land;

That, to this end, he has united the hearts and arrayed the invincible legions of her people around her, to defend the cause of good government and free institutions, and by the sacrificial blood of her heroes, has consecrated anew the cause of country and liberty in the affections of her children and in the sympathies and aspirations of the civilized and christian world.

And, finally, with the increase of thanksgiving, let the prayer go up from every altar, that God may throw the shield of His mercy around the brave soldiers who have gone from our midst to do battle for the right, that He may grant a successful issue out of all our trials, and that this wicked rebellion may terminate in the triumph of the just authority of the law, and in the re-establishment of civil order and peace, throughout a rejoiced and prosperous country, to the glory and honor of His name.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

By the Governor, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, JAMES H. BAKER, Sec. of State.

Rebel Spies Everywhere.

When it was resolved to send an expedition from Cairo to Belmont, the rebels were furnished with early intelligence and were kept fully informed. It was the intention of Gen. Grant to slip down the river, under cover of darkness, and take the rebel camp at Belmont, nearly opposite Columbus, and hold it as a strategic point. But traitors in our camp at Cairo posted the Rev. Gen. Polk, and when the expedition landed, it encountered an unexpected resistance from a greatly superior force. Our officers were not surprised of the preparations making for their reception. There were no white spies among the rebels to expose their operations, and the black ones dare not venture within our lines, as those who had essayed the experiment, had been promptly returned to their chains, to be maltreated for attempting to escape from the Patriarchal relation.

A dispatch from

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- November 19, 1861

The Great Naval Expedition and its Results

The first success of the great Naval Expedition under Commodore Dupont and General Sherman, will be a bright page in the history of this wicked war of the slave-holders. It will be a page upon which will be recorded the first great victory of the Federal arms, and from which point the monster rebellion will commence yielding to the power of the Government. Such an exhibition of military power, skill and wisdom, has never before been witnessed on the western continent.

For months past it has been the obvious intention of the Government to strike a terrible blow at the heart of rebellion, but the existing incidents of the campaign on the Potomac, in Western Virginia, and in Missouri, so engrossed the attention of the public, and so quiet were the operations of the Government, that until within a month past the fitting out of the expedition attracted but little general attention. But energetically, though silently, the work of collecting the great fleet went on; and not until it set sail from Fortress Monroe on the 29th of October—the grandest scene ever witnessed in the western world—its armament complete in every particular, with twenty thousand soldiers besides the marines, did the public comprehend its proportions or the results likely to follow. Even then, was speculation except as to one thing—that it was to strike a blow with terrible and effective power, all conceded—but when or where, all was conjecture. Wisely and effectively the Government kept its own counsel; and while the people were impatient with seeming delays and small reverses on shore, a plan was being matured and executed with a dispatch and perfection rarely surpassed, perhaps not equalled in the history of the world, under similar embarrassing circumstances.

The fleet consisted of eighty-four vessels, twenty-two of which are vessels of war carrying 175 guns, and the balance transports with troops and supplies, or steam-tugs, for in-shore work. During the voyage the fleet encountered a terrible gale, during which two, and possibly four, of the transports were lost, while two others were compelled to throw their heavy cargoes overboard to save their trim.

Arriving at Port Royal Bay, one of the most valuable cotton marts in all Seecia, and nearly midway between Charleston and Savannah, on the 4th inst. our fleet opened fire upon the rebel forts and shelled them at the rate of two thousand guns per hour. Everything worked with magnificent precision, and every gun scattered death among the foe. At the close of four hours the living rebels were compelled to make a hasty retreat, the particulars of which will be found on our first page.

The American flag now floats over one of the darkest spots of the rebellion. The disgrace or misfortune of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff have been wiped out, and Sumter will soon be avenged. The lack of the rebellion has been broken—the spinal column is severed. The war is indeed in Africa, and with such a base of operations, we can anticipate still more important results. With the large force of Union troops entering in Kentucky, and the army of the Potomac to engage the attention of the rebels of eastern Virginia, we shall soon expect to see the clear cleansing of the foul spots of Charleston and Savannah.

"Ball swayed on yew walls of time, And bring the welcome day!"

"The heathen are sunk down in the pit that they made; in the net which they hid, is their own foot taken. Upon the rebels ho shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup," saith the Psalmist!

The Bridge Burning in Tennessee.

Our last night's dispatches, says the Chicago Tribune of the 15th, give us the first adequate idea of the late extensive and successful scheme of Unionists in Tennessee, in railroad bridge burning. By a preconcerted plan nearly every important bridge in the State was simultaneously destroyed on Friday night last. Thus, at heavy loss, the Unionists who have seen their State railroads, for months past, made the highway of treason, have put a stop to such transport of rebel troops hereafter, and the hordes of Dixie must now go on foot, and take their own risk among communities their violence has outraged. It is a serious loss and inconvenience, self-imposed, but the State will bear this as among the least fruits of the rebellion. Valiant, brave old Parson Brownlow is still stirring his friends. Matters have a bright look in Tennessee.

A contemporary says a female recruit in Rochester, N. Y., was detected in trying to put her pants on over her head.

Army Correspondence.

Camp Stokes, Md., Nov. 8, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—The one great subject of conversation here now is the late removal of the Pathfinder of the West—the gallant JAMES C. FARRAR. The reasons for his removal may have been amply sufficient, and it may soon be proven to have been a wise step on the part of the Administration, but among the soldiers in this vicinity a deal of grumbling is heard. I have probably heard five hundred men—many of them holding high rank in the service—express their opinions upon the subject, and not one of them but thought he was the victim of a disaffected clique, and had been removed, in the very face of the enemy, without being allowed a chance to prove the soundness of his method of warfare, or his skill as a great military chieftain. The opinion is also general that he will now have a chance to exculpate himself from the charges which have been brought to bear against him, and that he will do so, and thus restore him to favor, and perhaps to the same proud position he so lately held. But this will be a question of time, and so I leave it for time to settle.

The Great Naval Expedition is also the subject of considerable comment, and many are the conjectures as to its destination and objects. Some believe it will be a complete success, and others are positive it will prove a failure—about as many of one as of the other. Madam Rumor is very busy in this connection, and one moment we hear of a landing being made near Charleston, and the next that Panlico and Albemarle Sounds are invested, and the large pirate fleet known to be there, sure of capture, and so we go, each rumor giving way to a more startling one. Meanwhile the fleet sails on, we know not whether, nor will we know, perhaps, until some great and powerful blow is given.

A breakage in the canal occurred near the Ferry a few days since, and a detail of men from the various regiments was made to repair it. The rebels at first appeared to be determined that matters should remain as they were so far as the canal was concerned, for they got a number of guns in position bearing upon the point where our workmen were employed. Cannon were placed on our side, prominent among which was the four-mile gun known as "Brown Bess," at the sight of which they "drew in their horns," and thinking "discretion the better part of valor," removed their cannon, and the work goes bravely on.

Forage, in this section, is getting extremely scarce, and hay has to be hauled from points varying in distance from ten to twenty-five miles, and it will soon have to be hauled a much greater distance. The farmers in this vicinity have not enough for their own use, and many of them will have to winter their teams on corn fodder.

Since my last, several flags of truce have been sent across the river, for what object I have not learned, but report says to make arrangements for disinterment the bodies of our men who were slaughtered in the late action at Ball's Bluff, and giving them a decent burial. They were buried by the rebels in deep trenches, body upon body, with a few leaves over their faces, and were covered with from six inches to two feet of earth. On some of these trenches there were signs labeled "Yankees," "Hell-hounds," etc. What think you of a people who can thus insult the sacred dead? Is it not almost enough to make one swear a war of extermination?

It is yet a matter of doubt as to whether we will go into winter quarters in this neighborhood or not. Winter is fast approaching, and we have heavy frosts every night; this added to the almost daily rains make it decidedly unpleasant. It is said that Gen. McClellan is determined that the "Grand Army of the Potomac" shall not go into winter quarters at all; if this be so, we may anticipate lively times. The boys would much rather be on the move than to be stowed away in barracks. They are anxious for a short and vigorous campaign, and if Gen. McClellan says fight, fight it is.

Some time since a communication appeared in one of the Baltimore papers, having for its object the praise of a Maryland Regiment at the expense of the First Minnesota. This aroused the ire of a worthy captain, and he wrote a characteristic letter to the Washington Republican on the subject. His letter has not appeared and doubtless will not, as it will not do to give western regiments any more praise than can be helped, especially when regiments nearer home are concerned in the controversy. One of the boys made a copy of the letter, and I learn he intends sending it to one of the St. Paul papers for publication. Look out for it, and if it appears, read it.

You will have learned one of the good luck which has befallen a worthy type of this regiment. I allude to the genial and enthusiastic young Foster, late a corporal in company C, now a second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, and Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, if he has his way, the Fourth will not be "Home Guards" long. He leaves us

with the well wishes of all who knew him; if he gets a chance he will make his mark, and many a rebel column will be knocked into pi, by his row of shooting sticks. Mr. Marshall, a little louder on the "grumbling;" just a little.

Allotment rolls are now being made out for this regiment. When filled up I will endeavor to give you the items, but many prefer to send their money home by express, and hence the rolls will be no criterion to the amount sent to Minnesota by this regiment.

Orders have been given that the picket guards shall keep no fire, either in the day or night, in view from the Virginia shore. Whether or not this is as preliminary to another forward movement no one knows.

Drums and fifes have been received for all the company musicians, and a drum corps is now forming under the direction of Major Howell, of "S. G." notoriety. The drummers are hard to beat, while the fifers "make things howl."

No sickness in the camp of a serious nature, but any amount of coughs and colds, which are soon cured by the Surgeons or Dr. Ayer and other eastern physicians.

Mr. Tyson, of St. Paul, has arrived here, and taken up quarters in the sutler's department, to the satisfaction of all. I believe he is what might be called Assistant Sutler.

Col. Dana is still overhauling matters and things, and becoming more popular every day. He will do to keep.

RAISERS.

Striking under the Belt—Siddell and Mason.

Messrs. Siddell and Mason, who run the blockade a week or two since—the former to present himself at Paris and the latter to the Court of St. James as Ministers to those powers from the Confederacy—are not as much Ambassadors as they were a few days ago. Our telegraphic column will inform the reader of the manner in which they were overhauled at sea, on board a British vessel, and how they were brought back to Fortress Monroe as prisoners of war—guilty of the most damnable treason for which traitors have ever been hung by the neck.

We regard this as worth more than a brilliant victory on the battle-field. It will go far towards crippling the rebellion, both at home and abroad. No two men have done more toward fanning the rebellion into a flame in the South. From their high positions heretofore in the Government, none could have done us more injury abroad. Thank God, they are now where oaths of allegiance and bonds and protestations will not avail. They are valuable stock wrested from the Confederacy, and if properly dealt with, they will make wholesome examples for all others.

Gleams of Sunshine.

The past week has cleared away all the shadows of the past six months. Loyal men have a right to feel happy. The world moves—rebellion recedes—Gloria in Excelsis! Here is the result in brief:

1—Complete success of the great naval expedition—the taking of the town of Beaufort and forts Walker and Beauregard, from each of which float our old flag—the putting of light of 4000 rebels and the holding of an important portion of the vineyard of Dixie.

2—Great Union victory at Pikesville, Ky., in which 400 yielded up the ghost and 1200 took board and lodging in the Union camps.

3—Further confirmation of the capture of the privateer Sumter.

4—The raising of the loyal men of East Tennessee in defense of the Government.

5—Rumored and probable mutiny of the rebel troops at Norfolk.

6—Last, but not of all, the capture at sea of those two arch-traitors, Mason and Siddell, while on their way to Europe to attempt to represent the bogus Confederacy in the capacity of Ministers.

SINGS OF THE B.—During the war had luck has marked all our efforts in places the names of which begin with B. Had we not, in the beginning, Big Bethell, then Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, and on Thursday, last of all Belmont. Our naval expedition is now bombarding Beaufort, Broad river, in Beaufort county, South Carolina. Should we be badly beaten, and our barges, brigs and brigantines be broken and battered at the bill baiting, we shall say that the letter B be branded *seeds*, and booted out of the alphabet. Brigadier Beauregard, the braggart, is at Beaufort where he will batter the bombardiers as badly as they were bruised at the Balize. But our boys being not bonafid can bang back. Let the B sting!—Press.

—Bah! Don't become befuddled or befogged or befuddled about Beauregard or Beaufort, or the sting of the B, or any other man. Didn't our boys at Beaufort bound into their "buzzums" and bail the blood out of their bowels and send them off to old Belzebub (Jeff) blubbing and bawling? Perhaps not?

The vote for Governor of Maryland, as far as received, runs up as follows:

A. W. Bradford, Union.....	34,000
R. C. Howard, Secession.....	7,893
Union Majority.....	26,107

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

The news this morning is unimportant.

The National Intelligencer defends the arrest of Siddell and Mason in an elaborate article.

A gentleman at Washington yesterday just from Richmond, reports the people of that christian city in extreme alarm for their future safety.

Matters quiet on the Potomac.

Siddell and Mason Captured.

THEY ARE PRISONERS AT FORT MONROE

PORT MONROE, Nov. 18.

The frigate San Jacinto has arrived here with Messrs. Mason and Siddell as prisoners taken from an English steamer in the channel off the Bahamas.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PORT MONROE, Nov. 18.

Captain Hunter, of the steamer Delta, from Bermuda, at Halifax, reports that when he left Bermuda, the British steamer Fingal and the rebel steamer Nashville were in port. The Fingal had transferred her cargo of arms to the Nashville, and the latter had sent Messrs. Mason and Siddell and suites on the Fingal, while the Nashville would run the blockade with the arms. The name of the British vessel they were taken from has not yet transpired. The documents and papers of Messrs. Siddell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The captain of the British vessel delivered up Siddell and Mason under protest. This is the substance of reports by passengers on the Old Point boat.

The U. S. steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising several weeks. Old Point was electrified by the news that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Siddell and Mason, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy.

Commodore Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to-night.

The Belvidere having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow, with mails and despatches.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down to-day 150 refugees. The rebels assumed to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betrayed their apprehensions of its results. A report from Norfolk thinks there are nearly 20,000 troops in and about that city. The Merrimack is not yet captured.

PORT MONROE, Nov. 18.

(Special to Tribune.)—Messrs. Mason and Siddell were aboard a British mail steamer. Commodore Wilkes sent aboard and demanded their surrender. The reply was, there is not force enough to take them. Wilkes sent additional force, and put the San Jacinto in convenient position. Siddell and Mason were then surrendered. The English steamer took them on board, not knowing who they were, their business, or destination. Capt. Wilkes, it is understood, acted on his own responsibility.

Gen. Wool granted Siddell and Mason permission to send a few letters to their friends this evening.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

A Fortress Monroe special despatch says Siddell and Mason were taken from an English mail steamer, on the 8th, off Bermuda. Lieut. Fairfax, and 35 army men, went aboard the steamer, with 5 officers, and picked out the commissioners. They made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave. The Capt. of the steamer, raved and swore, calling the U. S. officers "piratical Yankees," &c. Eustis, one of the rebel secretaries, also resisted, but himself and colleague accompanied their employers in confinement. Siddell had his wife and four children, aboard who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Commodore Wilkes had an interview with Gen. Wool, and expressed opinion that he did right, and said that right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong, he could do no more than be cashiered for it.

ACCOMAC COUNTY, VIRGINIA, OCCUPIED BY UNION TROOPS.

The Richmond Examiner says that intelligence was received in that city last night and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. Fisher, a member of the convention, who arrived yesterday from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, had invaded the eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset county to Accomac. It is stated its available force for the defense of the Government in this most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country, high hopes have been indulged in its efforts. The result of the skill and bravery of yourself and others have equalled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the Providence of God, we are indebted to this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out, under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated and which you will bear onward to continued success. On the receipt of your despatches announcing the victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the enclosed general order which with this letter you will cause to be read to your command.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar streets, St. Paul.

Aug. 30, '61.

Gen. Sigel and Asboth's division have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and will march for St. Louis, via Rolla, in a day or two. Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and a large number of Union men of the city and surrounding country have left and will continue to leave with the army, not being willing to risk their lives with the rebels.

Sterling Price began to move with his army of 27,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery on Saturday morning toward Pineville in the extreme Northwestern part of the State.

Ben. McCulloch broke up his camp Friday night and was marching toward Berryville, Carroll county, Arkansas.

A gentleman who recently appeared in the rebel camp, says Price designs going into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas, and that all his rebels who wish to go home have already returned, and that those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

JOHN TYLER AND ROGER A. PRYOR.

Richmond, Nov. 7.

John Tyler and R. A. Pryor have been elected to the Confederate Congress.

The steamer Bermuda, with 1500 bales of cotton, ran the Savannah blockade on the night of the 2nd.

There are now 15,000 men at Annapolis ready to embark on the Carpent and Junion. They are to reinforce Gen. Sherman.

The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. The news of another exploit may be expected soon. Gen. Sherman is reported to have seized Pinkney Island and all the able bodied negroes.

Not a single rebel has been landed on the main land.

The Belvidere having been repaired will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails and despatches.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down to-day 150 refugees. The rebels assumed to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betrayed their apprehensions of its results.

THE ARMY GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—Gen. Hunter and staff arrived to-night. Sedalia and Rolla will be strongly garrisoned and stores and provisions sent to each point for 15,000 men. The bulk of the army will come to St. Louis.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the treaty made between Fremont and Price.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—It has been ascertained that the list of rebels at the battle of Belmont was 201 killed, 427 wounded, and 273 missing.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Union troops are in Oceanic county, eastern shore, where there are 1,800 rebels in arms. Commodore Gillsborough sent a gunboat there to-day.

SAM HOUSTON.—Col. Sam Houston is certainly dead this time—very dead. If he had "shuffled off this mortal coil" three months ago there would have been a crown awaiting him—but he finally yielded to secession and died as the fool dieth.

The great Southern Commercial and Free Trade Convention, which held its annual session this year at Macon, Georgia, petitioned the rebel Congress at Richmond "to throw open all the Southern ports." This is considered a very good joke.

Hon. J. T. Hendley, the historian, is at Washington collecting materials for a history of the present war. He contemplates witnessing the next battle.

The next excitement on the tapis is the expedition which is getting up under the auspices of Major General Butler and Brigadier General Barnstable. It is to be composed mainly of New England men, and will strike in an unexpected quarter.

Some music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in a weekly paper, and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite.

WELLES' Acknowledgement.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following congratulatory letter to Com. Dupont:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1861.

Sir:—It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the Government and the country for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal. In the war now waging against the Government, in this most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country, high hopes have been indulged in its efforts. The result of the skill and bravery of yourself and others have equalled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the Providence of God, we are indebted to this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out, under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated and which you will bear onward to continued success. On the receipt of your despatches announcing the victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the enclosed general order which with this letter you will cause to be read to your command.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar streets, St. Paul.

Aug. 30, '61.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

In accordance with usage, I respectfully recommend, to the people of this State that

THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of the present month of November,

Be set apart and observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Giver of all good;

That, though our sins be many, he has not ceased his merciful dispensations toward us;

That he has "visited the earth and watered the ridges thereof abundantly, and made it soft with showers, and blessed the sowing thereof, and crowned the year with His goodness;" so that "fields drop fatness, and the pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys, also, are covered with corn;"

That he has saved us from pestilence and famine, and preserved this State in peace and health; in due allegiance and loyal devotion to the Government of the United States;

That, while in other portions of the Confederacy the dreadful visitations of civil war are fulfilling the penalty of an impious rebellion against His ordinances and the fundamental covenant of human society, the Angel of Peace still sits at our gates, and our children sleep secure in quiet and prosperous homes, far from the din of battle which is to decide their destiny;

And let us thank Him, too, that he has not deserted our beloved country in the day of her sore calamity, but that already His bow of promise, radiant with celestial omens of victory, spans the tempest which darkens the land;

That, to this end, he has united the hearts and arrayed the invincible legions of her people, around her, to defend the cause of good government and free institutions, and, by the sacrificial blood of her heroes, has consecrated anew the cause of country and liberty in the affections of her children and in the sympathies and aspirations of the civilized and christian world.

And, finally, with the incense of thanks-offering, let the prayer go up from every altar, that God may throw the shield of His mercy around the brave soldiers who have gone from our midst to do battle for the right, that He may grant a successful issue out of all our trials, and that this wicked rebellion may terminate in the triumph of the just authority of the laws, and in the re-establishment of civil order and peace, throughout a reunited and prosperous country, to the glory and honor of His name.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of St. Paul, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

By the Governor, ALEXANDER RAMSEY,

JAMES H. BAKER, Sec. of State.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the Cathedral of St. Paul, by the Rev. Father Oster, Sergeant I. C. Cantwell, of company I, 3d Reg. Minn. Vol., to Maggie A. Welsh of Stillwater.

DIED.

November 5th 1861, of James Albert, only son of John E. and Gratia A. Mower. Age, 19 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OYSTERS!

FRESH OYSTERS, served up in all styles and at all hours at the ADVANCE SALOON, next door to the Minnesota House, Main street Stillwater. The public are invited to call and see me.

Nov. 18, 1861. Wm. L. JOHNSON.

FLOUR MANUFACTURED

GILBERT & PRAY, of the North Star Mills, Afton, would respectfully announce to customers, flour brannded, &c. Afton, Nov. 18, 1861. n10-6m.

ESTRAYS—TAKEN UP.

Taken up by the subscriber in Afton, one silver calf, red and white in color, will be one year old next spring; also one red steer calf, will be two years old next spring. The owner is requested to pay charges and receive the property.

SWAN ROSENKRANTZ.

Afton, Nov. 18, 1861. n10-4t.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, In Probate Court County of Washington, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Henry M. Lawson deceased.

Application having been made to this Court for the appointment of James S. Norris of said county as administrator with will annexed of the estate of Henry M. Lawson, late of said county deceased.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 11th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater Nov. 11th 1861.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Iron, Nails, Steel, Hardware,

PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line, including

SLUGS, SWEETES & KENSINGTON BAR IRON,

Sheet Iron, P. & W. Steel, Cast steel, Nails, Chains,

Arrows, Vices, Springs, &c.

Fireproof, Lead, Pipe, &c.

Also the celebrated

ROCK ISLAND CLIPPER PLOW,

And the celebrated

HYDROPULT,

A useful instrument for extinguishing fires, watering gardens

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORNE, EDITOR.

STILLWATER

Tuesday, -- November 26, 1861

This Morning's News.

The telegraphic news this morning is meagre, and not of sufficient importance to compile.

Our columns contain all the news of the past week of exciting interest.

Col. Leister and Thomas, formerly of the first, now of the fourth Minnesota regiment, arrived at St. Paul Saturday.

Col. Thomas is now with his family at Afton, and will soon visit his friends at this place, after which he and Col. Leister will enter at once upon their duties in the fourth regiment.

What have They Gained?

At the outset, the Southern rebels were induced to believe, through their representations of a few northern traitors, that a large portion of the northern people would not only sympathize with the rebellion, but they would aid it, and thus render their independence certain and easy. Many of these same northern allies have been induced by patriotism, or compelled by force of circumstances, to espouse the cause of the Union; while twenty millions of our people stand today, firm, determined and uncompromising friends of the Government, from which their affections and interests can no more be alienated than light and warmth can be separated from the sun.

The rebels believed that Cotton was indeed King, and that neither Great Britain nor France would suffer their cotton ports to be blockaded. They laughed at the idea of a blockade. But neither England nor France have evinced any marked disposition to interfere with the blockade, and today her ports are hermetically sealed against cotton exports, or needful importations, except as a vessel occasionally steals through.

The first great object of the rebels, and the one most coveted of all, was to force Maryland into their rattle-snake Confederacy, and thus secure Washington City and the public buildings and archives of the Government. Maryland has just voted herself loyal to the Government, while the grand prize—Washington—is far beyond the reach of their thievish hands. No city in the world is so well fortified as Washington is today. There was a time—when old Buchanan left it defenseless and tottering on the brink of ruin—when they could have taken possession of it; but now, all the fighting men of the South—white and black combined—cannot place a hostile foot within its precincts.

South Carolinians bombarded Sumter and compelled seventy Government soldiers to abandon the fort. Since then their sweet-scented noses have been turned up at every thought or suspicion that a Government fleet could ever land upon her coast. Today the stars and stripes float defiantly from Forts Beauregard and Walker, and from the Court-House spire of Beaufort. Cotton is not King, even in the sea island district!

Last month, a little vessel made a midnight escape from Charleston, with Messrs. Sidel and Mason, accredited Ministers to England and France from the "Confederacy." This month's fate was hardly full when she looked down and laughed at the spectacle of these two representatives of the slaveholder's rebellion stepping to the music of the "Rogue's march" into the impregnable enclosure of Fortress Morn. e. Was ever a fall of aristocratic pride more sudden—more humiliating, more complete? No, verily!

The rattle-snakes have gained some advantages in skirmishing and bushwhacking, but shooting pickets and creating forges is not general warfare, and is not the perfection of warfare. Even in this their favorite mode of warfare, they have as often met with reverses as success.

In some things, the rebels have succeeded. They have succeeded in alienating their Northern friends; in weakening the rightness of our cause, and in jeopardizing the institution where it had the strongest foothold; in impoverishing the entire South; in rousing the slaves to notions of emancipation; in destroying State, municipal and individual credit throughout their realm; in ruining forever the political power of the slave institution; in stimulating the growth of cotton all over the world; in illustrating the height and depth of their treachery, and in teaching the North its entire independence of the South.

Yet of the North have experienced some reverses and blunders; but we have not been disgraced, or met with repulses and misfortunes at every turn. We all feel the righteousness of our cause, and we all feel a personal manhood that will not admit of a suspicion of defeat. Counting activity, falsehood and intrigue we have contended with; but we have pluck, persistency and principle, backed by science, valor and men. The tide of fortune is turning in our favor, and our revolution plants our banner

higher and throws discomfiture and dismay into the camps of the enemy. Away, then, with all heart-sinking, if there be any—the day-dawn skirts the entire horizon and dances up to the zenith. "All's well."

The Sidel-Mason Affair.

The howl raised by the Canadian journals with reference to the seizure of Sidel and Mason and other articles contraband of war while on a neutral deck, is exciting the fears of many that the affair will result in a controversy between this country and Great Britain. We have not time this morning to cite the many authorities which the affair has already brought out, going to prove the improbability of such a result. We can give but one at this time, and the authority being England herself, and precisely parallel with the case before us, it is peculiarly pertinent. In March, 1854, during the Crimean War, a remarkable declaration was issued by the British Government, by the Queen, We quote such parts of it as are pertinent to our purpose:

DECLARATION.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's harbors, ports or coasts.

This was, as we have said, in 1854. Its validity and authority do not depend upon the black-letter volumes with which our libraries are crammed. It is the deliberate expression of the matured opinion of the English Government, by the Queen herself, during the last decade—the rule of the action to which she has subjected us, and by which, unless war is declared, we are in the interest of Human Slavery, in her desire, her own conduct in the case now under discussion, will be regulated.

The Cost of Throwing Shells.

There were engaged at the storming of Forts Walker and Beauregard, the four-gun battery and the three steamers, sixteen vessels. From our entire fleet there were thrown 3,500 shells. Of this number the Watash fired 900 shots—being 8, 9, 10 and 11 inch shells. The Susquehanna fired 500, and the Blueville 183. The average cost of each shot, reckoning shell, ground shot and rifled cannon projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into account the value of powder used to fire them, may be set down at about \$3. Thus, the shot and shell in the battery of Port Royal cost \$28,000. Cheap enough, considering results. Some curious in such things has estimated the entire cost as follows:—but no one will grumble. Reckoning, then, a few items of this battle, beginning with the immense cost of the fleet, which has been preparing since August last, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food, and the expense of the two lost vessels on a very moderate scale, it will be seen that battles are an expensive amusement, even for a "great country." A few, a very few, items of the expense of the show would foot up something like this:

Rest of the vessels up to time, say	\$3,500,000
Pay of soldiers up to this time	600,000
Rations consumed up to this time	320,000
Clothing worn out up to this time	160,000
Value of powder burned	25,000
Value of the Governor and Pelees	100,000
Loss, on the Cataline scale, \$80,000	100,000
Total	\$4,905,000

Should the brunt of the war in the cotton States fall upon South Carolina, it would be a pretty sequel to the Secession campaign. South Carolina has always been odious to the Southern States. Her politicians have been regarded as arrogant, domineering and exacting, especially in Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi. Mr. Calhoun was looked upon in those States as the embodiment of an impracticable and unreasoning statesman, and if our troops should ravage that State, seize upon its political and commercial capitals, destroy its railroads, and make it the great Winter quarters of our Southern army, rely upon it that the people of the other cotton States will not regard the event with extreme sorrow.

There is, and state of affairs in parts of Western Virginia, according to the Wheeling Intelligencer. In Lewis and the adjoining counties, during the last week, no less than five Union men have been shot by roving guerrilla bands. In Gintler county the assassinations became so frequent that on the 2d, Henry II. Withers, a member of the last Wheeling Convention, gathered together seventy-five citizens, and marching upon Glenview, the headquarters of one of the bands, routed it, killing its leader, named Ferrell, and his son.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has an account of the wedding of Dan Rice, a showman, which took place at his farm, near Girard, Penn., on the 5th inst. Miss Charlotte Rebecca McConnell being the bride.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP STONE, Md., Nov. 14, 1861.

FRIEDRICH VAN VORNE.—There has been a fair share of excitement here during the past week, principally owing to the fact that a number of Brigadiers, who have been constituted an Examining Board, had arrived here for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of the commissioned officers of the regiment for the positions they are supposed to fill. From noon to night, and vice versa, the "Knights of the shoulder straps," when not on duty, have been in their tents posting themselves in the tactics that they might be enabled to pass the ordeal. One by one they have been, or are being, examined, with what result I can not inform you, as the Board has not yet made any report—but if it may be allowed to judge from the expression of their visages, on returning from their examination, about two thirds of them think they can pass, while the remainder evidently consider their "make is all dough." Some of them have passed a highly creditable examination, while a few are ready to admit their cases are hopeless. They are not examined much in "the school of the company," (as they all expected to be), and in some cases not a word is said about company movements. Many of the officers who have just learned the company tactics, as to how to march, and how to drill, and "go through in style," are surprised to find the "style" totally different from what they suppose, inasmuch as it is concerning battalion movements, and skirmish drills, and their general education. I can best illustrate the manner in which some of them were taken back, perhaps, by giving the experience of one of the officers, commonly called "Basswood," as he related it to me; I do not attempt to repeat all he said, but simply say to your sample. He said: "I only thought they would examine me only in company movements, (and I had been reading them for a week), but they didn't say a word. They took me in the regimental movements—away up there among the Colonels—and I was lost. They asked me when Napoleon conquered Sweden, and by George, I couldn't recollect. Then they asked me how Alabama was bounded, and I knew if I tried I would only get stuck, so I owned up at once and told them I could not. Next they asked me what Arithmetic was, and I told them 'figgerin'—they laughed some—I don't know what at." [I suggested he might have looked a little puzzled—his answer must have been right, for if Arithmetic was not 'figgerin' what was it? He said he knew he was right.] "Then they asked me how many parts of speech there were, and I told them five. One of them said, 'Well, what are they?' and to save my life, I couldn't think of but four; but since I've reckoned up seven—nouns, pronouns, adjective, verb, interrogation, adverb and gender. When then got through, I told them I was a carpenter and joined when I was at home, and if they wanted me to draft a plan for a house, or anything of that kind, I could do it," etc., etc. Let it be known that "Basswood" is not from the St. Croix valley, and for the credit of the State, inform the public that we have but one "Basswood" among us. He is a good fellow—so they say; in fact "big thing, but I don't see it."

Yesterday afternoon a grand review was the order of the day. German's Brigade was "the observed of all observers." Among the distinguished personages present were Gen. Stone, Bernds, Abernethy, Gorman and others—besides a large concourse of the fair ones of Maryland. The First Minnesota as usual came out ahead.

Last night we had a big time. At about "tattoo" the whole Brigade were ordered out—what for, no one could tell, further than that we were ordered to get everything in marching order, and be ready to "fall in" in five minutes; we were in line long before our time was up. Here we were detained until orders were received from the Ferry. After an hour spent in guessing what was up and what wasn't, all but one of the companies of the 34th N. Y. and companies B and K of our own regiment, were ordered to their quarters, while they were sent to the Ferry.

There we learned it was a false alarm—one of the Mich. 7th pickets had gone to the Ferry and reported the enemy as crossing in force on Pell Island, (as called from its being the island which some of our regiments evacuated some weeks since in good style, under command of the gallant, energetic and precautionary Capt. J. H. Pell,) whereupon word was sent to Gen. Gorman and the Brigade aroused, as before stated. It turned out that the alarm was caused by a drove of hogs running at large in a corn field on the island, making considerable noise. It being bright moonlight, and the field in full view, the hogs were mistaken for "seeds"—rather hard on the hogs. So much for the "big scare."

I see an item in the N. Y. Times which would make it appear that our A. No. 1 Colonel is opposed to "army correspondents." This I think is a mistake, although I do not know. Col. Dana, I apprehend, has no objections to such correspondents as keep themselves within bounds—he may and doubtless does dislike that class of correspondents who know or appear to know, just when important movements are to be made, what the object is, and what the results will be; in this matter, as well as in everything else, you can rest assured Col. Dana is strict, but he is not a tyrant, and will not attempt to use power that he has not. Surely no one can find fault with him on this account, unless it be "sensation" paragraphs.

At a late meeting of the "Minnesota First Printers' Fraternity," it was decided to have a "big time" on the next Anniversary of the Birthday of FAUST, in the shape of a grand dinner or supper, if the consent of the Colonel could be obtained; a committee was appointed to wait upon him, but they have not yet reported. Inasmuch as no one could tell when Faust was born into existence, it was "Resolved, That Faust, the founder of the 'Art Preservative of Arts,' was born on the third day after pay-day—circumstances permitting." The last two words were added so as to cover the case if the dinner should be delayed. Who says typos are not good at expedients?

A meeting was held in company B a few days since for the purpose of electing officers to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Corporal Pierson, and the resignation of Corporal Reichard. The remaining corporals were promoted in order, and for seventh and eighth Fred Crane and Samuel Nickerson were elected.

At the same meeting a series of resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of a lamented Pierson. Could you have witnessed the restrained eye-rolls and the hushed silence among his comrades, you would have seen the firm hold which the chivalrous youth had in the affections of the officers and men of the company—yes, and of other companies, for a number belonging to them were present. By request I send you the resolutions for publication.

We have just heard sorrowful news—Lieut. Minor T. Thomas is to be taken from us to fill the position of Lieut. Colonel in the Fourth Minnesota. He is very popular in his company, and through the whole regiment—which is an exception and not the rule among lieutenants—and deservedly so, for there are none who have better performed their duties, none who have treated their commands more like men. We regret to lose him, but console ourselves with the belief that what is our loss is the gain of the Fourth. May he always be treated with the same respect he has ever observed to others.

There is said to be some excitement in official quarters as to who is to be the Second Lieutenant of company I; the candidates being Sergeant Major Davis, and "my son Dick." Rumor has it that the captain is going to resign unless his favorite is elected, while the Madam also says he will not be. The candidates are both good fellows—either one would make a good lieutenant, and could "pass muster"—but let company I decide the matter for themselves, as it is not always advisable to meddle with "family lights."

Capt. Pell has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and has once more taken command of company "I—c." Who is to be his successor is not announced—perhaps "Basswood."

Lieut. Hollister of company E, tendered his resignation some days since, and, to his surprise, it was accepted.—He was First Lieutenant and suited his boys so well that when they voted for a captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Morgan, they concluded to keep him where he was, and therefore elected Second Lieutenant Penney over his head. He tendered his resignation, as he "couldn't see the joke"—or "any other man."

Have you heard the latest news? We are going to make an advance all along the lines and effectually wipe out secession in Virginia. We shall move on to Manassas Junction and have a battle on a grand scale on the 16th of the present month—should McClellan conclude to do so. Such is the prophecy of

RAISINS.

Over nine hundred men are now employed in the United States Arsenal at West Troy. Every workshop is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the secure of labor is continued both night and day. In the laboratory, where the employees are engaged thirteen hours out of every twenty-four, there are employed two hundred boys in putting up cartridges. On an average each boy puts up 1,500 per day.

The arrival at Cairo of seventy-two rifled cannon—68, 64, and 32 pounders—and the arrival on Thursday of 500 marines to man the gunboats now quite completed at St. Louis, looks as if our boys would be starting off down the river before long.

The collector of the port of Boston has instructions from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpeter and gunpowder from that port.

Ring of the Genuine Metal.

The First Kansas Cavalry, Col. Johnson, left Leavenworth, on the 14th for Sedalia, Mo., to protect a supply train, and other Government property at that and other neighboring points. Johnson has issued a proclamation to the people of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson and Pettis counties, Mo., from which the following extracts are made:

It rings out clear and distinct. If others in command had adopted the same strong policy when marching into the enemy's country, there would have been fewer retrograde movements. Col. Johnson suits us. His style is good. Hear him:

We march to enforce the laws and sustain the Government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag. For four months our armies have marched through your country. Your professed friendship has been a fraud. Your oath of allegiance have been perjury. You fed the rebel army. You act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We do not care about your past political opinions. No man will be persecuted because he differs from us, but neutrality is ended. If you are patriots you must fight; if you are traitors you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects, or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property. While all the property of Union men and all their rights will be religiously respected, traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property, and having no right which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the General Government.

Playing war is played out, and wherever Union troops are fired upon, the answer will be from cannon and destruction will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road over it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood."

From Beaufort.

NEWSPAPER FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The Old Point boat has arrived here.

Christian papers of the 12th state that Gen. Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort, and that the place is not occupied by Gen. Sherman; that negroes are engaged in removing cotton and other property, and that two Yankee gunboats are around near the village.

The Charleston Courier states that there is but little cotton stored at or near Beaufort.

Messrs. Hope and Bayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to the enemy's building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind. The guns of the Lady Davis and Humtress have been placed in a battery at Port Royal Ferry, under command of Commodore Dumont, where a stand will be made.

A large number of families have left Savannah for the upper country. On Saturday last, according to the Charleston papers, there were no signs of Gen. Sherman taking possession of Beaufort.

The Rutledge started for Beaufort Sunday morning. A detachment of men of riflement of Col. Clingham's North Carolina regiment was also on the way.

Charleston Mercury condemns the manner in which the Confederates have prepared for this emergency.

LATER NEWS.—OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF DEACON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Contraband, from Port Royal, Wednesday 12th, p. m., arrived here last night. The troops had all been landed, and the stores and ordnance from the various vessels of the fleet were being rapidly discharged. A number of the transports would soon be ready to move.

It was rumored that the Union pickets on the opposite side of the island on the Savannah River, had been attacked by the rebels. Reinforcements were being sent from Fort Mifflin to the Savannah River, and no proceeding troops would take possession of Beaufort on Thursday.

On the 13th inst. the Contraband connected the gunboats Monticello and Comet, off Erying Paul Shells, bound south.

REBEL LOSS OF COTTON.

A letter from Hilton Head, of the 11th, states that the entire Freshfield lighting apparatus, formerly used in Huntington Island and Matthis Light Houses, was discovered in excellent condition in the arsenal at Beaufort, and was taken to the Wash. They will be placed in their old positions.

Specials say the rebels admit a loss of immense quantities of cotton, stored at Beaufort.

The Fleet.

At last accounts from the fleet, up to the 18th, our forces had made no other movement than to strengthen themselves on Hilton Head and Bay Point, for a distance of five miles back from the ocean. The fleet was all in the river unloading cargoes by lighters, thus disproving the rumor that a second blow was to fall immediately.

Until the fleet is largely reinforced—which is in progress, 3000 troops under Gen. Butler having sailed from Boston last Wednesday.—Beaufort will be a pleasant place for winter quarters.

Important from North Carolina.

THE NORTH STATE TRUE TO THE UNION—EX-GRADIENT AT HATTERAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet, of the 16th, says: We learn that in North Carolina, a convention of delegates representing 45 counties have declared a Provisional Government, and have entirely repudiated the secession act of the State; reaffirming her loyalty to the United States. The Convention met at Hatteras on Monday last. The act passed contained several sections, the substance of which is: The first declares vacant all the offices in the State; the second names Marble Nash Taylor, Provisional Governor; the third adopts the Constitution of the State with the statutes and laws contained in the revised code of 1856; the fourth repudiates the ordinance of secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th of May, together with all other acts then adopted; the fifth directs the Provisional Governor to order a special election for members of Congress; the sixth gives to the Governor authority to make temporary appointments to fill all the vacancies. The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation for an election in the 2nd Congressional District, which will be held on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

A smart engagement took place at Hatteras Inlet on the 4th, between the coast ranger steamer Corwin, and the rebel steamer Curlew. The latter vessel apparently got the worst of the contest, and retreated after a hot and telling fire from the former.

The recent election in Kansas resulted in the choice of Topeka as the State Capital.

The amount of the National Loan taken by Baltimore thus far is \$1,000,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAYS APPROACHING!

AS the holidays are approaching, I would invite the attention of the people of Stillwater and vicinity to my extensive stock of

TOYS

AND

CONFECTORY!

Of almost every description, together with many choice selections of the most suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

which I will sell at very low figures for cash. All a choice fresh lot of Green, Dried and Preserved

FRUITS,

such as Apples, Dried Currants, Dried Peaches, Citrus, Prunes, Figs, Nuts, Apples, sweet Cider, &c. Call soon.

J. SCHUPP, Store, Nelson's Building.

Nov. 26, 1861-11

MORTGAGE SALE.—Samuel S. Cronkrite of Washington County, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, by a mortgage dated May 13, 1856, mortgaged unto Mrs. Hildwell, of the city of Adrian, in the county of Lawrence and state of Michigan, all those tracts and parcels of land lying and being in the county of Washington and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, and described as follows, to wit:

Lot number one, [1] and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number thirty-five, [35] in township twenty-two, [22] north of range number twenty-two, [22] west, containing eighty-two acres, more or less.

Said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, on the 16th day of May, 1856, at Topeka, Mo., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 555 and 556.

Default has been made in the condition of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, the just and full sum of \$100,000, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and no proceedings at law have been taken to collect the same, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and purporting to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the court house in the city of Stillwater, in Washington county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs and charges.

IRA BIDEWELL, Mortgagee.

NEWELL, St. Paul, Att'y for Mortgagee. Dated, Nov. 19, 1861-7-11

White Lime.

Just received, for sale low for cash at the Brown Y^r house.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

Nov. 11, 1861.

ST. PAUL AND LA CROIX PACKETS.—The La Croix Packets running in connection with the La Croix and Milwaukee Railroads, will leave St. Paul on and after Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock a. m., making sea connections for Milwaukee and Chicago, twelve hours in advance of any other route.

The Saturday morning packet from St. Paul will run to Stillwater, leaving there Saturday afternoon for La Croix, making direct connection with the Sunday evening train—reaching Chicago Monday morning. And on and after the first of September, a boat will run to Stillwater exclusively, in connection with the Saturday boat, making three boats per week to and from Stillwater direct via La Croix.

For Freight or Passage apply to D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co., at Stillwater.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Pres't.

La Croix & Minn. Packet Co.

N. B.—Parties wishing to take the 9 o'clock boat from St. Paul will be sent over on Burbank's stages in time, for one dollar.

n42.5m. D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

SAWYERHOUSE

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN. E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of Summer Resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excellent for those seeking a country. Immense lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairie and surrounding forests abound with game—delectable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the Celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers—Cascades or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. May 21, 1861—25-1

St. Croix Valley Bank,

Indian City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1861.

I AM prepared to furnish Gold, or Exchange on New York or Milwaukee, at the lowest rates of exchange.

At the Office of D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

in Stillwater, Minnesota, for the following list of Wisconsin Banks:

Bank of Beloit,	Farmers and Merchants Bank,
Bank of Fond du Lac,	Farmers Bank,
Bank of Green Bay,	First City Bank,
Bank of the Lake Superior,	First National Bank,
Bank of Madison,	First State Bank,
Bank of Jefferson,	First State Bank,
Bank of Milwaukee,	First State Bank,
Bank of Oshkosh,	First State Bank,
Bank of Port Washington,	First State Bank,
Bank of Racine,	First State Bank,
Bank of Shawano,	First State Bank,
Bank of St. Croix,	First State Bank,
Bank of Stevens Point,	First State Bank,
Bank of Superior,	First State Bank,
Bank of Watertown,	First State Bank,
Bank of Wausau,	First State Bank,
Bank of Wisconsin,	First State Bank,
Bank of Wood County,	First State Bank,
Bank of Winona,	First State Bank,

